THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

1859

2ND SERIES

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

As Colonel in the Army.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

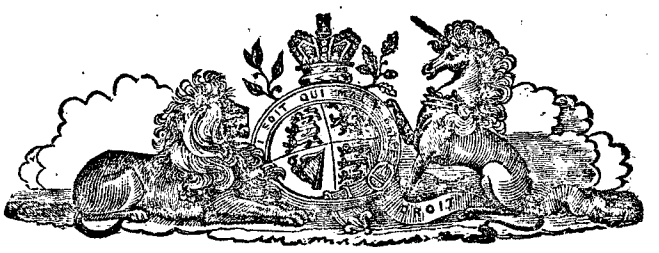
Presented with the Illustrated News of the World.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

198, STRAND, & 123, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

DEDICATED TO

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.



THE

DRAWING-ROOM

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

EMINENT PERSONAGES.

PRINCIPALLY FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY MAYALL IN HER MAJESTY'S PRIVATE COLLECTION, AND FROM THE STUDIOS OF THE MOST CELEBRATED PHOTOGRAPHERS IN THE KINGDOM.

ENGRAVED ON STEEL BY D. J. POUND.

WITH MEMOIRS BY THE MOST ABLE AUTHORS.

1859.

SECOND SERIES.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED,
199, STRAND; WEST-END BRANCH, 122, REGENT-STREET;
(*Next to H. J. and D. Nicoll's Paletôt Warehouse*);

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Preface.

THE Volume here presented to the Public will be found in many respects unique. It is a Picture-book intended for the Drawing-room table, but its pictures are all Portraits of Eminent Living Persons. It is a select assemblage of the Illustrious of the earth, upon whose lineaments the Reader may gaze with the most perfect confidence that he is not looking upon fancy sketches, but upon the exact transcript of the features and expression of the originals as they live and move in the world.

The marvellous perfection to which the Photographic art has been brought has enabled us to obtain this grand result. In the Plates contained in this Volume there has been no room left for the exercise of the artist's imagination. The sun himself has been the limner, and has delineated with mathematical accuracy the likenesses of the subjects. The merit of the Engraver consists in the wonderful fidelity and delicacy of touch with which he has transferred to a more enduring substance the picture painted for him by the light upon a frail and sensitive membrane. The admirable manner in which he has executed his task is witnessed by the gratified approval of the persons whose likenesses he has perpetuated, by the cordial testimony of their friends and acquaintances, and by the unanimous voice of the Press. It would be affectation in us to conceal our satisfaction at the spontaneous and unsolicited praise bestowed upon this series of Portraits by almost every Periodical in the three kingdoms.

Besides the commercial considerations which must, as a matter of course, enter into every project of the kind, we have been induced to undertake the labour and expense of this arduous enterprise in the belief that it will conduce in many ways to the advantage and pleasure of our Subscribers. By collecting together authentic likenesses of the most distinguished men and women of the day, we attempt to illustrate the nascent history of our own times in a manner that cannot fail to be a source of lively entertainment and instruction to the present generation; and which is fraught with a profound interest for the future; an interest which the lapse of time will only deepen, as it blots out from the roll of the living one after another of those great names whose real appearance and expression our engravings will preserve for the study of posterity.

It must prove an advantage of no small moment to the public to have in their possession the real portraiture of the persons whose words and actions influence the destinies of the nation; whose position and endowments make them the rulers and leaders of mankind. What new meaning will it give to the debates in Parliament to look upon the very features of the orators whose eloquence is the mother of events involving the weal or woe of the empire! How much will it add to the feelings with which we read of the deeds of our heroic countrymen in distant parts of the world when we have their effigies before us! The curiosity we all feel to become acquainted with the personal appearance of those whose genius and achievements have strongly affected us is a natural and healthy emotion; but since it is impossible for all to enjoy the gratification of this desire by actual personal intercourse, we flatter ourselves that we offer the very best substitute for personal acquaintance in the ensuing series of life-like Portraits.

If the mere pleasure to be derived from this source be so unquestionable, how truly valuable must it be as a means of education. The short Biographies which accompany the Portraits have been drawn up in most cases with the sanction of the persons who are their subjects; and where this has been impracticable, the judgment and correction of their intimate friends have been sought and obtained. The biographical notices may, therefore, be looked upon as in the highest degree faithful and accurate; they are brief, but they will be found to contain the birth, parentage, and leading events in the life of each individual, and to sum up compendiously the circumstances and achievements which have contributed to the celebrity of the person whose history is recorded. We need hardly remark that the most eminent masters of mental culture, Bacon, Ascham, Buchanan, Milton, Johnson, have all extolled the advantage of biography as an instrument of education, and with their opinions concurs the experience of all who have given any attention to the training of the young. The reality of the lesson which the life of a great man teaches as far exceeds the formal didactic task in its power to interest the learner as the living man does the inanimate moral abstraction; but this power must be greatly increased when, to a biography not too brief to be dry nor too long to be tedious, is added a likeness which calls up before the mind the very subject of the story as he lived and acted.

We have not been influenced in our selection of Portraits by any personal or party feeling. We have felt that to yield to such motives would be to defeat the very object of our enterprise. That object is to form a Gallery of Distinguished Personages which shall be truly national, in which all ranks and classes, all arts, sciences, and professions, all religious denominations, all political parties, may find their most famous representatives; a Pictorial Walhalla, into which a high degree of distinction will qualify for admission, whether that distinction be the result of exalted birth, of splendid deeds, of shining talents, or of great moral worth.

With these prefatory remarks we commend our Second Picture Volume to the candid judgment of the public. We have said as little as the circumstances of the case permitted regarding its merits in an artistic point of view, our chief desire having been to secure the utmost possible fidelity in the likenesses.

LIST OF THE STEEL PORTRAITS.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CARLISLE.
THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF RIPON.
THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.
THE REVEREND HUGH STOWELL, M.A.
THE VERY REVEREND WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., DEAN OF CHICHESTER.
THE REVEREND JOHN CUMMING, D.D.
THE REV. ANDREW REED, D.D.
HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD EBURY.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD LYNDHURST.
THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G., LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD BROUGHAM.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE BARON BRUNNOW.
THE LATE ADMIRAL LORD LYONS.
GENERAL SIR JOHN FOX BURGOYNE, G.C.B.
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WAKELYN HARRY SMITH, K.C.B.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN SOMERSET PAKINGTON, M.P.
SIR HUGH MAC-CALMONT CAIRNS, M.P.
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THE HONORABLE PHILIP LOCKE KING, M.P.
JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M.P.
FRANK CROSSLEY, ESQ., M.P.
THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD MACAULAY.
SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, BART.
THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A.
THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT.
THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
WILLIAM POWELL FRITH, ESQ., R.A.
JOHN GIBSON, ESQ., R.A.
ISAMBARD KINGDON BRUNEL, ESQ., ENGINEER OF "THE GREAT EASTERN."
JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ.
SAMUEL PHELPS, ESQ.
PAUL MORPHY, ESQ., THE CELEBRATED CHESS PLAYER.
MADEMOISELLE TITIENS.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron Renfrew and Lord of the Isles, K.G., and Heir-Apparent to the throne of England, was born at Buckingham Palace on the 9th of November, 1841.

The Heir-Apparent derives his titles, partly by inheritance and partly by creation, from the circumstance of King Edward the First having, in politic concession to the Welsh chieftains, created his heir "Prince of Wales," a few days after his birth at Carnarvon Castle. The young Prince was subsequently invested with the Earldom of Chester, which has since been included in the patents of creation. The Scottish titles of the Prince are derived from Robert the Third, in whose reign they were vested in the Heir-Apparent to the Crown of Scotland for ever. On the 10th of September, 1849, her Majesty granted to her son and heir, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, and to his heirs, Kings of Great Britain and Ireland, for ever, the dignity of the Earl of Dublin, of the United Kingdom, in memory of her Majesty's visit to that portion of her dominions. His Royal Highness takes his seat in the House of Peers as Duke of Cornwall.

The rank and position of his Royal Highness are thus explained in "Dod," an efficient authority in all matters of precedence:—"The Prince of Wales has been at all times regarded as the first subject in the realm, the nearest to the throne, the most dignified of the Peers of Parliament, and, though not exercising any political power beyond his vote as a legislator, yet regarded by all men as the most eminent personage in the State next after the Sovereign; the Prince of Wales is the Heir-Apparent; the heir-presumptive may be brother, uncle, nephew, niece, or even a more distant relative of the Sovereign; but the prospect which an heir-presumptive may possess of eventually succeeding to the throne gives him no place in the scale of precedency: the rank he holds is merely derived from consanguinity. But the station of the Prince of Wales is clearly and indisputably that of the first and highest of her Majesty's subjects."

It is obviously impossible, at the present time, to furnish anything worthy the name of a biography of the young Prince who occupies the exalted position above described. The materials which, in future days, will be at hand to enable a biographer to write a history, or part history of his life, are not yet to be found. The deeds of his youth and the achievements of his manhood and maturity are yet to be enacted. At this time we can only congratulate the young Prince upon the splendid prospect, and the wide field for good which it is his fortune to inherit; a field for which he has been most carefully prepared by the wise training he has received under the immediate care of his Royal Mother. If the inestimable example of good and virtuous actions in a parent is to have its accustomed influence, and if the watchful culture of religion and the better qualities of our nature yield but their average good, we may look for a worthy career in that of the Prince of Wales. That he may have a long, a happy, and a peaceful life is the prayer of every English heart.

As already stated, the education of the Prince of Wales has been conducted under the immediate care of her Majesty the Queen. In the languages, classics, natural philosophy, mathematics, jurisprudence, and other branches of study, his Royal Highness has been assisted by private tutors selected expressly on account of their qualifications and ability to convey instruction. It is understood that the Prince will continue his education by a course of study both at Cambridge and Oxford.

On the 9th of November, 1858, the Prince of Wales, having on that day completed his seventeenth year, was appointed Colonel in the army. The *Gazette* of the following Friday contained the subjoined announcement:—"The Queen, taking into her Royal consideration that his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and, by virtue of the statutes of the said Order, a constituent member thereof, has not as yet assumed the stall assigned to the Prince of Wales in the Royal Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, and having, as Sovereign of the said Order, the inherent right of dispensing with all statutes, ordinances, and regulations in regard to installation, her Majesty has been pleased, by letters patent under her Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of the Order, bearing date this day, to give and grant unto his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, full power and authority to wear and use the Star, and also to wear and use the Collar and all other Ornaments belonging to the said Most Noble Order, and to sit in the stall assigned to the Prince of Wales, in our Royal Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, and to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order, in as full and ample manner as if his Royal Highness had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Having thus fairly entered upon the duties of manhood, His Royal Highness determined upon pursuing his studies, for a time at least, at Rome. Accordingly, after a brief visit to his illustrious sister at Berlin, the Princess Frederick-William of Prussia, he proceeded on his journey to Italy. On his way thither he performed the first public

act of his life, by presenting colours to the 100th or Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment of Foot, then stationed at Shorncliffe, near Folkestone. His Royal Highness took occasion to make the following appropriate speech to the assembled officers and men :—

"Lord Melville, Colonel de Rottenberg, and officers and soldiers of the 100th Regiment,—It is most gratifying to me that, by the Queen's gracious permission, my first public act since I have had the honour of holding a commission in the British army should be the presentation of colours to a regiment which is the spontaneous offering of the loyal and spirited Canadian people, and with which, at their desire, my name has been specially associated. The ceremonial on which we are now engaged possesses a peculiar significance and solemnity, because in confiding to you for the first time this emblem of military fidelity and valour I not only recognise emphatically your enrolment into our national force, but celebrate an act which proclaims and strengthens the unity of the various parts of this vast empire under the sway of our common Sovereign. Although, owing to my youth and inexperience, I can but very imperfectly give expression to the sentiments which this occasion is calculated to awaken with reference to yourselves and to the great and flourishing province of Canada, you may rest assured that I shall ever watch the progress and achievements of your gallant corps with deep interest, and that I heartily wish you all honour and success in the prosecution of the noble career on which you have entered."

The Prince arrived in the Eternal City in the latter part of January, 1859, and having spent some time in exploring ancient and modern Rome, proceeded quietly and unostentatiously to his studies. Before doing so, however, he paid a visit to the Pope. His appearance at the Vatican is worthy of note, inasmuch as a Prince of the blood Royal of England had not made a similar visit for some centuries. Agreeably to the expressed wish of her Majesty, the reception was conducted with little ceremony. His Holiness rose on the entry of the Prince, and, coming forward to the door of the apartment to meet him, conducted him in the most affable manner possible to a seat, and entered into conversation with him in French. Colonel Bruce was the only other person present at the interview, which was brief, and limited to complimentary expressions and subjects of local interest, but perfectly satisfactory to all parties. On the Prince rising to take his leave, the Pope conducted him again to the door with the same warmth of manner which he had testified on receiving him. The stay of his Royal Highness in Rome being interrupted by the outbreak of the war in Italy, he travelled to Gibraltar, and from thence to Spain and Portugal. He returned to England on June 25, 1859.

Our Portrait of the Prince, in his uniform as Colonel in the Army, is, by permission of her Majesty, engraved from an excellent photograph taken at Windsor Castle by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street.

Engraved by D. J. Pound, from a Photograph by Mayall

THE RIGHT REVEREND JOHN BIRD SUMNER, D.D.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Supplement to The Illustrated London News of the World.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE Right Honourable and Most Reverend John Bird Sumner, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan, was born in 1780, at Kenilworth, in Warwickshire. At the time of his birth his father had been for seven years vicar of the ancient market-town which has lent its name to one of the finest of Sir Walter Scott's fictions. The Primate's father, the Rev. Robert Sumner (who died in 1804), was the son of Dr. John Sumner, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, from 1756 to 1772. The Archbishop of Canterbury is the elder of two sons. His younger brother, Charles Richard, born in 1790, was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in 1826, and was translated the following year to the See of Winchester, in virtue of which Episcopate he is Prelate of the Order of the Garter. The fortunes of the family were founded by the great-great-grandfather of the Archbishop, a merchant of Bristol, then the commercial metropolis of England. From the elder son of this successful trader descend the Sumners of Hatchlands, of Surrey. His son, again, the purchaser of Hatchlands, was an eminent member of the Indian Civil Service in the days of the "great Lord Clive." From a younger son the present Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester are descended.

The Primate received his education at Eton, whence, in 1798, he was sent, as a successful scholar, to King's College, Cambridge. There his career was distinguished. He was Browne's Medallist in 1800, and Hulsean Prizeman in 1802, the year in which he took his B.A. degree, being then Fellow of his College. In the same year he was appointed Assistant-Master at Eton. The following year he was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Salisbury, who, in 1805, admitted him to Priest's orders. In 1803, also, he married a daughter of Captain George Robertson, R.N., who died in 1829. In 1817 he was elected Fellow of Eton College. In 1818 he was appointed Rector of Mapledurham, Oxon, and two years afterwards a Prebendary of Durham. In the Preface to his "Sermons on the Christian Faith and Character" (which have gone through eight editions, and the first edition of which was published in 1821), he alludes to the kind patronage of Dr. Shute Barrington, then Bishop of Durham, and to the "valuable preferment" which he had received from Dr. Barrington as a result of his published works. It was through his steady, varied, and successful contributions to theological literature, that the Primate early procured the reputation of being a sound, temperate, reliable Churchman, of views at once enlarged and evangelically orthodox. His first published work of importance was his "Apostolical Preaching considered in an Examination of St. Paul's Epistles," which appeared in 1816, and which, like the work formerly mentioned, has gone through eight editions. In this treatise, the principles of Reformation-theology were ably maintained against Ultra-Anglicanism, on the one hand, and Ultra-Calvinism, on the other. The following year appeared his "Treatise on the Records of the Creation, and on the Moral Attributes of the Creator"—a work which in those infantine days of geological science was distinguished by the frankness of its adherence to the results of modern discovery, and which has been triumphantly appealed to by Sir Charles Lyell as a proof that Revelation and Geology are not necessarily discordant. This "Treatise" went through seven editions, and to it had been awarded, in the year preceding its publication, the second Burnett Prize of £400. Among other works of the Primate's pre-Episcopal period, may be cited his "Evidences of Christianity Derived from its Nature and Reception," published in 1824, and which, like its predecessor, has attained the honour of a seventh edition.

In the course of years, the Primate's writings and character produced an impression that he was a personage admirably fitted, by the soundness and moderation of his views, for ecclesiastical promotion. The Wellington-Peel Administration of 1828, in conceding Catholic Emancipation, was accused of favouring Popery, and one of its answers to the accusation was by appointing to the vacant Bishoprick of Chester Mr. Sumner, whose many published works had proved him, both in theology and ecclesiastical practice, to be a staunch friend of Reformation principles. This, however, did not prevent the new Bishop from giving his first vote in the House of Lords in favour of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill; a step which he immediately afterwards defended in a Letter to his Clergy (printed, but not published), the majority of whom were very decided in maintaining opposite views.

In 1828, and for nearly twenty years afterwards, the diocese of Chester comprised that vast, populous, productive, and rather unmanageable district, which, in 1847, was assigned to a separate see, on the creation of a Bishoprick of Manchester. In this wide and responsible sphere, Dr. Sumner worked with characteristic calmness, energy, and devotedness. He did not mix himself up with the discussions on the Reform Bill, or with those which followed the great political movements incident on that celebrated measure. The Bishop of Chester's voice was seldom heard in the House of Lords; but in his own diocese his quiet and appropriate activity was emphatically felt. Churches rose where none had been before, and his clergy recognised the all-pervading presence of a zealous, yet temperate, diocesan. The success of a Bishop like this evoked the praise and sympathy of men the most opposed to him in politics and theology. On one memorable occasion the late Sir Robert Peel, then Prime Minister of England, and

swaying an as yet undivided Conservative majority in Parliament, took the opportunity, when enlarging on the general virtues of the Episcopal bench, to draw attention by name to the private worth and the public merits of the Bishop of Chester. But it was Sir Robert Peel's great rival and opponent, Lord John Russell, who was destined to confer on Dr. Sumner the highest post which an English ecclesiastic can attain. There was something special in the time of Dr. Sumner's new elevation. In 1847 his overgrown diocese had been shorn of its dimensions by the creation of the See of Manchester. Early in the February of 1848, Archbishop Howley died. Public opinion was much excited as to his successor. The Evangelical party in the Church feared that Bishop Hampden's promotion was significant of future elevations of the same kind, and that Dr. Thirlwall, the Bishop of St. David's, the translator of Niebuhr and the historian of Greece, would be the new Archbishop. All such fears were calmed by the welcome announcement that her Majesty's choice had fallen on the Prelate who for nearly twenty years had discharged, with unassuming energy and zeal, the delicate and difficult functions of Bishop of Chester.

The consecration of Dr. Sumner as Archbishop of Canterbury took place at Bow Church on the 10th of March, 1848. An interesting anecdote connected with the close of the solemn ceremony is narrated by an eye-witness who communicated it to the newspapers of the day. As the new Archbishop was passing through the crowd, on leaving Bow Church, an individual exclaimed, in a low and quiet tone of voice, "God bless the Archbishop of Canterbury!" His Grace instantly stopped, and turning to the speaker, replied, in a calm and deeply impressive manner, "I Thank you; I indeed need all your prayers." The ceremony of enthronization was performed at Canterbury Cathedral on the ensuing 10th of March. Thirteen Bishops, domestic and colonial, three hundred of the clergy in their bands and gowns, and a large concourse of the aristocracy and gentry were present. It was the day after the installation of Dr. Hampden as Bishop of Hereford; but in this case there was no protest.

The Archbishop's affecting reply to the benediction of the nameless individual at Bow had everything to render it sincere. The Church was distracted between Hampdenism and Puseyism. The Hampden discussion was quickly succeeded by the "great" Gorham controversy. The first meeting of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in that celebrated case was held on the 11th of December, 1849. Lord Langdale finally pronounced judgment on the 8th of March, 1850. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the late Bishop of London, assisted the lay members of the Council in their deliberations. The Bishop of London did not concur in the decision; it was otherwise with the Primate. He not only concurred, but vigorously and publicly expressed his concurrence when applied to on the subject in a memorial signed by a thousand members of the University of Oxford, and presented through Bishop Wilberforce. It had been said of Archbishop Sumner, on his elevation, that he would be a "weak" Primate; but hitherto there has been no sign of weakness, although he is now in his seventy-ninth year. His speeches in the House of Lords and his letters in answer to public appeals are brief; his charges are temperate; but all are firm and decided. Although he owes his elevation to a Liberal Ministry, he has not forborne opposition to several measures, or details of measures, proposed by them and their adherents. While approving of the general principle of the celebrated Divorce Bill, he strenuously opposed the provision allowing the marriage of the guilty parties. He has also opposed Lord Ebury's proposal for a revision of the Liturgy as stoutly as he has always resisted, in charges and senatorial speeches, the resuscitation of the active powers of Convocation. Although a Liberal, and, so long ago as 1829, an advocate of the claims of the Roman Catholics to emancipation, yet he has steadily resisted the admission of Jews into Parliament. His speech on the subject, delivered on the 10th of July, 1857, contained, however, a very graceful recognition of the merits of a former Jewish Lord Mayor of London, now Mr. Alderman Salomons.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is also one of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council; Visitor of All Souls' and Merton Colleges, Oxford; King's College, London; Dulwich College, Surrey; Visitor and Elector of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; of Eton College, and Harrow School. He is President of the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and of the National Society. He is a Governor of the Charter House, and a Principal Trustee of the British Museum, in the patronage connected with which great national establishment his great influence is understood to be always exerted with a view to the public benefit alone.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Mayall, of Regent-street.

Engraved by D. J. Pound. From a Photograph by Mayall

THE HON^BLE & R^T REV^D

HENRY MONTAGU VILLIERS, D. D.

Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

"Supplement to The Illustrated News of the World"

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY LIMITED

OFFICE 198 STRAND LONDON

THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. HENRY MONTAGU VILLIERS, D.D.

LORD BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

THE family of which the Bishop of Carlisle is a member is one which has held a prominent position in the annals of English history—namely, that of Villiers, represented at present by the Earl of Jersey. It derives its descent from the ancient and honourable house of Villiers, Seigneurs of L'Isle Adam, in Normandy, and its establishment in England dates from the time of the Norman Conquest.

The founder of the fortunes of the Jersey branch of the Villiers family was Sir Edward Villiers (second son of Sir George Villiers of Brookesby, and half-brother of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham), who, having been employed as Ambassador to the Court of Bohemia, was nominated in 1622, through the interest of his half-brother, Lord President of the Province of Munster. Whilst his eldest son and his descendants enjoyed for several generations the Viscountcy of Grandison, his youngest son, Edward, rose to high repute as a military commander in the civil wars, and ultimately became Knight Marshal of the Royal Household and Governor of Tynemouth Castle. On his death he left a son, Edward, who was successively Master of the Horse to Queen Mary and Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General, and was elevated to the Peerage in 1690, as Viscount Villiers, and promoted to the Earldom of Jersey in 1697. Whilst this nobleman's eldest son became second Earl of Jersey, the younger son, Thomas,—having married Charlotte, eldest daughter of William, third Earl of Essex, and his Countess Jane, eldest surviving daughter of Henry Hyde, last Earl of Clarendon and Rochester of that line,—was created in 1756 Baron Hyde, of Hindon, county Wilts; and having filled subsequently the posts of Joint-Postmaster-General and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, obtained in his favour a renewal of the Earldom which had been borne by his father-in-law, as Earl of Clarendon. This ancient and historic title, first enjoyed by Sir Edward Hyde, was derived from a spacious park near Salisbury, formerly the seat of a royal palace, but far more noted as being the place where Henry II. summoned, in 1164, the great Council of Peers and Prelates, from whom emanated the celebrated regulations—so well known in history as the "Constitutions of Clarendon"—by which the clergy were declared amenable to the civil power, and out of which arose the fierce and prolonged contest between that sovereign and Thomas A'Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Earl of Clarendon, having been Ambassador to the Court of Berlin in 1782, was created a Baron of the kingdom of Prussia, by his Prussian Majesty—an honour which his Lordship was permitted to enjoy under the sign-manual of King George III. His eldest and second sons in succession inherited the Earldom of Clarendon, which devolved, in December 1838, on the present Earl, as eldest son of the Hon. George Villiers, third son of the above-mentioned nobleman. The present Earl, as our readers are aware, who is a Knight of the Garter and a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, was formerly Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, and has successively filled the Ministerial offices of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He retired from office, together with his party, in February 1858.

Henry Montagu Villiers, fifth son of the above-mentioned Honourable George Villiers, by Theresa, only daughter of John, first Lord Boringdon, and sister of the late Earl of Morley, was born in London on the 4th of January, 1813. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, without taking any distinguished honours, and proceeded M.A. in 1837. Already, namely, in the year 1836, he had been ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Chester, (now Archbishop of Canterbury,) his title being the Curacy of Deane, Lancashire; and in 1837 he was admitted into Priests' Orders by the Right Rev. Dr. Carr, late Lord Bishop of Worcester. In the same year he was preferred by Lord Lyndhurst, then Lord Chancellor, to the Crown living of Kenilworth, which was formerly held by the father of the present Archbishop Sumner, and of his brother the Lord Bishop of Winchester, as also by Dr. Samuel Butler, Head Master of Shrewsbury School, subsequently Bishop of Lichfield. In 1841, on the promotion of Dr. T. V. Short to the see of Sodor and Man, he was preferred by the then Lord Chancellor to the wealthy metropolitan Rectory of St. George's, Bloomsbury, the gross income of which is estimated in the "Clerical Directory" at £800 a year; and, according to the same authority, the parish contains a population of 16,800 souls. In 1847 Mr. H. M. Villiers was nominated to a Canonry in St. Paul's, the value of which is £1,000 a year. Both of the above pieces of preferment Mr. Villiers continued to hold down to his elevation to the Episcopal Bench in the early part of the year 1856, when he was recommended by Lord Palmerston to Her Majesty as the fittest successor to the late Honourable and Right Rev. Dr. Hugh Percy, late Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

It is mainly, however, as a hard-working parochial clergyman in one of the largest and most important London parishes that Dr. Villiers is best known to the public at large, and it may safely be said that between the years 1841 and 1856 no more truly popular clergyman ever filled a pulpit in this great metropolis than the Honourable and Reverend Henry Montagu Villiers. The admirable system which he introduced into the parochial schools of St.

George's, Bloomsbury, and the zeal with which he devoted his energies to the general management of the routine business of his parish were such as compelled even those who differed from him most to admire his industry, ability, and general talents.

It is true that many individuals who have risen to the highest posts in the Established Church have been born in low stations. Dr. Parsons, the late Bishop of Peterborough, Dr. Van Mildert, the late munificent Bishop of Durham, and Dr. Musgrave, the present Archbishop of York, whose father was a humble tradesman of the town of Cambridge, are instances in point. Still there is no denying that even still, in the middle of this nineteenth century, it is better to have been born, than not to have been born, of aristocratic descent, and far more profitable to bear the name of Beresford, Bathurst, Grey, Pelham, Percy, or Villiers, than to rejoice in humble plebeian nomenclature.

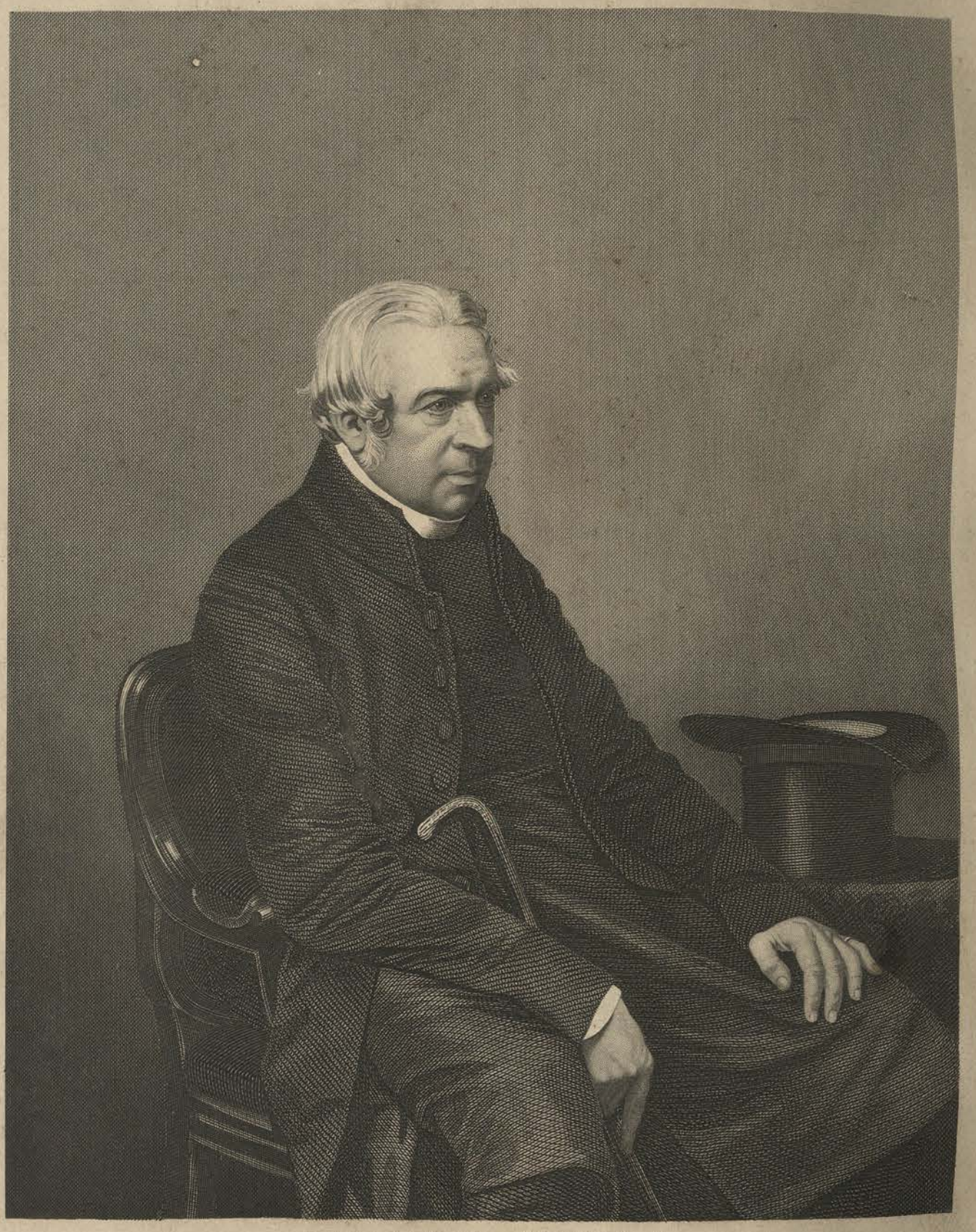
Independently, however, of any considerations of this kind, there is no doubt that the Honourable and Reverend Henry Montagu Villiers could scarcely have failed to become in his day a popular preacher of the better class; at least, with a certain school. He is a fine, well-made man, and his figure—a great thing in a pulpit or platform speaker—is prepossessing. His face is remarkably pleasant and attractive, and he is singularly happy in the possession of a sonorous but melodious and well-regulated voice. We have heard it asserted—and we have no reason to doubt our informant—that there is not a clergyman in London who can read the stately and sublime passages of the service of the Established Church with more effect or with more faultless emphasis.

Mr. James Ewing Ritchie thus speaks of Mr. Villiers in his "London Pulpit." "Mr. Villiers is no dull drone either in the service of the Book of Common Prayer or when that service is over and the sermon begins. With downcast eye he reads no moral essay that touches no conscience and fires no heart. On the contrary, he is exceedingly active and energetic in the pulpit. He looks his congregation in the face—he directs his discourse personally to them. He takes care that not a single word shall lose its aim. His musical voice is heard distinctly in every part of his crowded and enormous church. Mr. Villiers is not an intellectual preacher; nor is he a man of original mind; nor does he revivify old themes, so as to make them seem fresh and new. The common truths of orthodox Christianity are those which form the staple of his discourses. To convert the sinner and edify the saint are his aims. Philosophy and the world's lore he passes by. His plainness makes him popular. The poorest can understand what he says; and they love to hear him, especially when he denounces the fashionable follies of high life. Against such fashions Mr. Villiers is always ready to protest. The theatre and the ball-room are the objects of his bitterest denunciations; the frequenters of such places find no mercy at his hands. Of course this plainness delights his congregation. As they frequent neither the one nor the other, they care little what harsh things he says of those who do. Out of the pulpit," adds the same writer, "we know little of Mr. Villiers. One does not hear of him at Exeter Hall. The Freemasons' Tavern seldom echoes the sound of his voice. His parish duties seem to absorb him. He does not publish a new volume of theology every month, like Dr. Cumming, though he has published a volume or two of his sermons, and some of his lectures to young men. To be sure he has enough to do where he is. But still, many ministers attempt much more, and his preaching cannot be a very severe tax on his mental powers. Robert Montgomery has published a book called 'The Gospel Before the Age,'—the Gospel of Mr. Villiers certainly has no such claim. The school to which he belongs has very little reference to the age—has a very easy way of settling all the problems of the heart—never seems to imagine that there can be two sides to a question at all. This makes it very easy work for preacher and people. Such being the case, the wonder is, not that Mr. Villiers preaches so well, but that, with his powerful voice and action, he does not do it better."

His Lordship, according to the "Clerical Directory," is the author not only of sundry single tracts, sermons, pamphlets, lectures, &c., but also of a volume of "Parochial Sermons," and "Sermons on the Importance and the Power of the Word of God," as also of a series of Lectures on Confirmation, entitled "Religion no Fiction," which have reached a third edition; and also of a second and third series on the same subject, respectively entitled "The Young Professor" and "Principle and Practice." He has also published a volume of "Family Prayers," which has reached a second edition.

Dr. Villiers married, on the 30th of January, 1837, Amelia Maria, eldest daughter of William Hulton, Esq., of Hulton Park, Lancashire, by whom he has surviving issue two sons and four daughters.

Besides the Earl of Clarendon, Bishop Villiers has one surviving brother, the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, one of the most eminent and talented advocates of Corn Law Repeal, who has represented Wolverhampton since the year 1832, and discharged the office of Judge Advocate-General under the Aberdeen and Palmerston Administrations. His only sister, Maria Theresa, married, first, Thomas Henry Lister, Esq., of Armytage Park, Staffordshire; and second, in 1844, the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., M.P. for the Radnor Burghs, and late Chancellor of Her Majesty's Exchequer.



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THE RT HONBLE & RT REVD

CHARLES RICHARD SUMNER, D.D

Lord Bishop of Winchester.

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THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

It is almost without precedent in the history of the Church of England that two brothers should have attained the eminence of hierarchical position which has been reached by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester. Born in 1790, at his father's vicarage of Kenilworth, the Right Reverend Charles Richard Sumner, Lord Bishop of Winchester, is the only surviving brother of the Primate of all England, of whom he is by ten years the junior. Like the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester received his education at Eton and Cambridge, graduating B.A., as scholar of Trinity College, in 1814. Receiving ordination, he soon afterwards accompanied, in the capacity of tutor, the present Marquis of Conyngham, to the Continent. His first pastoral charge was that of minister of the English chapel at Geneva, a cure of souls which he may be said to have created. In 1814, the English residents at Geneva were without a place of worship, and it was owing to the exertions of the then Reverend Mr. Sumner that the local authorities conceded for the purpose an hospital chapel, of which he became the minister. In 1816 he married Jane, the daughter of J. P. Maunoir, Esq., since deceased, and in the same year was licensed to the curacy of Highclere, in the county of Hants, which charge he resigned in August, 1821, on his presentation to the vicarage of St. Helen's, Abingdon.

Early in 1822, his Lordship was appointed Prebendary of Worcester, and he shortly afterwards published a treatise on "The Ministerial Character of Christ, Practically Considered," distinguished by its evangelical orthodoxy of view, and by its thoroughly practical tenor. These qualities mark all his Lordship's sermons and charges. Thus, in a sermon preached by him, so early as 1824, before the Corporation of the Trinity House, at Deptford, we find him enlarging not only on the inadequacy of the provision made for the spiritual wants of the navy, but forcibly recommending the establishment of savings' banks for seamen. His Lordship was now Chaplain in Ordinary and Deputy Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty, King George IV. In 1825 he was appointed a Prebendary of Canterbury. The same year, he acquired a European celebrity by his completion of a task entrusted to him by King George IV. In 1823 Mr. Lemon, Deputy-keeper of the State Papers, had discovered in his office a large Latin manuscript, which proved to be Milton's long lost treatise on "Christian Doctrine." At the command of George IV., Mr. Sumner undertook the task of translating and editing this curiosity of literature. His version of it was published in 1825, and is remarkable not only in itself, but as having furnished a theme for the earliest of Lord Macaulay's celebrated essays, the well-known and brilliant article on Milton, which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* for August 1825. It is thus that Lord, then Mr. Macaulay speaks of Mr. Sumner's discharge of his editorial duties: "Mr. Sumner, who was commanded by his Majesty to edit and translate the treatise, has acquitted himself of his task in a manner honourable to his talents and his character. His version is not indeed very easy or elegant, but it is entitled to the praise of clearness and fidelity. His notes abound with interesting quotations, and have the rare merit of really elucidating the text. The preface is evidently the work of a sensible and candid man, firm in his own religious opinions and tolerant of those of others." Ease and elegance distinguish Bishop Sumner's own style; but it would have tasked Addison himself to impart these qualities to an English version of Milton's abstruse theological Latin.

The year after the publication of this work, its editor was elevated to the Episcopal Bench. Early in 1826, the See of Durham was rendered vacant by the death of Bishop Barrington. The Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Van Mildert, was translated to Durham, and the vacant See of Llandaff was bestowed (April, 1826) on the Deputy Clerk of the Royal Closet. The comparatively recent development of the mineral resources of Wales had called into existence, in the diocese of Llandaff as elsewhere, a large industrial population out of all proportion to the ecclesiastical provision made for it. Dissent had thriven, and beyond the pale both of the Church and of Dissent lay a large portion of the population, sunk in ignorance, religious and secular. The new Bishop girded himself to cope with the formidable task presented to him. In the charge delivered at his primary visitation in September, 1827, he enforced with calmness, but with energy, the necessity for new and strenuous exertions. One large and liberal statement which he made with a practical object, must have been more startling then than happily it would be now. "Meanwhile," said his Lordship, "it may be convenient for some of my clergy to know that in parishes where the present accommodation is insufficient and a large proportion of the population is situated at a distance from the church, I shall not decline to license suitable buildings, under certain provisions, for the temporary performance of Divine service."

The duties thus vigorously begun were soon, however, exchanged for others, not less arduous, but in a very different district. Some eighteen months after his appointment to Llandaff, Bishop Sumner was translated to the See of Winchester (November, 1827), vacant by the death of Bishop Tomline, the biographer of the second Pitt. The Diocese of Winchester comprises the whole of Hampshire, with the Isle of Wight, nearly the whole of the county of Surrey, and the Channel Islands. From the peaceful beauty of the Isle of Wight, with its opulent inhabitants, to the teeming thoroughfares and lanes of Bermondsey and Southwark, the extremes of scenery and life were included in the Diocese of Winchester, over which Bishop Sumner has presided now for upwards of thirty years. It is a long

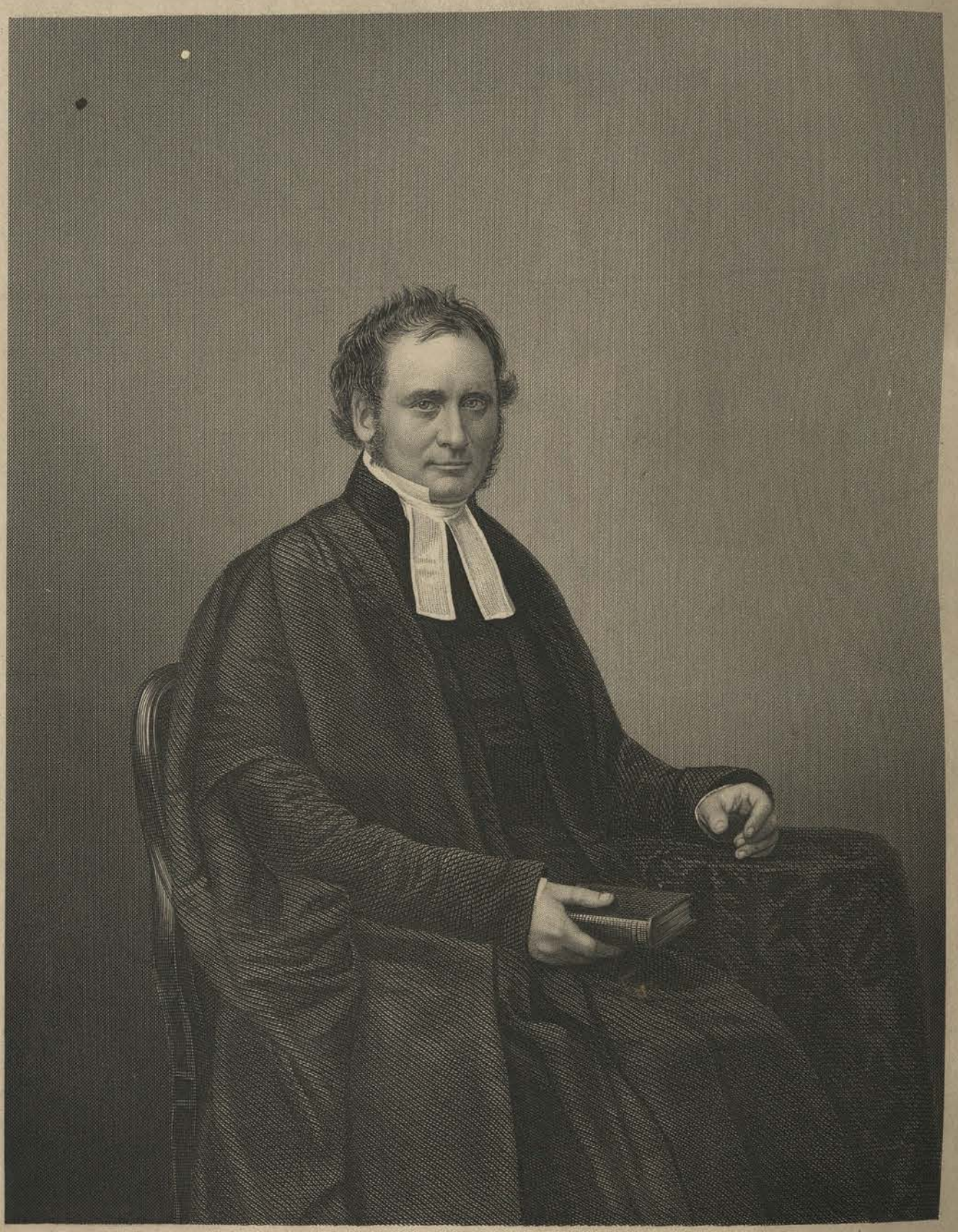
period of episcopal rule. Already in 1850, Bishop Sumner could say that his episcopacy had then exceeded by four years the average period allotted to the Bishops of Winchester since the Reformation, and, in his latest charge, delivered in September last, at his eighth visitation, he added the affecting statement that fewer than fifty then remained of all the clergy cited to his primary visitation. In theology, a temperate but firm adherence to Evangelical views; in practice, a quiet but effective energy, have marked his Lordship's protracted administration of the spiritual affairs of the Diocese of Winchester. His success may be measured by the statements which he was enabled to make in the charge delivered at his fifth visitation in 1845, after an Episcopal sway of eighteen years. While lamenting that more had not been done, he could still point to the fact that the supply of church accommodation had kept pace with the increase of population, although the latter had enormously increased. And few Bishops, in that time of spiritual strife, could be privileged to say as Bishop Sumner said of the whole period:—"Under the good blessing of God, we have remained in a state of tranquillity not interrupted, as far as I am aware, in a single instance, by any public manifestation of uneasy feeling." The charge of 1850, already alluded to, was delivered about the era of the Papal Aggression. It was published with a long and elaborate preface, in which, by quotations from previous charges, Bishop Sumner proved that he had long predicted the advent of the new assumptions of the Pope. The text of the charge itself, like that of his previous charges, contained powerful appeals to his clergy to resist the incursions of Rome, and it recorded his opposition to the Maynooth Grant. At the same time, his Lordship protested against Romanizing and Rationalizing tendencies within the Church. Of these two influences the Bishop of Winchester has always been a steady opponent. The revival of the active powers of Convocation has met with his uncompromising opposition.

In the August of 1853, his Lordship repaired to Geneva to consecrate a church about to be opened for the use of the English residents there, and of which he had previously laid the foundation-stone. In consideration of the Bishop of Winchester's old connection with Geneva, the Bishop of London waived his right to officiate. The ceremony was an impressive one, and affecting, by the re-appearance of the presiding Prelate, after an interval of nearly forty years, on the scene of his early labours. After the consecration, his Lordship preaching the usual sermon, a public meeting was held, at which an address of thanks and congratulation was presented to the Bishop from the English residents at Geneva. Referring to his Genevese ministrations in 1814, this document stated that the "hospital chapel then granted to your Lordship's application and to your Lordship's ministry has continued to be the sacred rendezvous for the English congregation at Geneva to this day, embracing a period of thirty-eight years." From the Bishop's reply we quote the following impressive passage:—"It is impossible that I should not be struck with the singular analogy between an event of this day and that on which I laid the first stone of the edifice which we have consecrated. Clouds and rain had in the early part of that day obscured the view of Mont Blanc, but at the moment of our assembly it emerged, from the mist and darkness in which it had been enveloped, in all its unclouded and dazzling grandeur, a beautiful and striking emblem of our own blessed faith. To-day the very same thing has occurred; may it be a happy augury."

Among the more notable items of the Bishop of Winchester's later career may be mentioned the delivery of a charge in 1854, on his seventh episcopal visitation, and which was published with the special title of "The Home Work of the Parochial Ministry." None of his Lordship's charges are more valuable than this in its minute and practical detail. Nothing is forgotten or overlooked that can tend to the spiritual or educational elevation of the people, from open-air preaching, which is advocated and defended, to the establishment of ragged-schools, the encouragement of book-hawking societies, and of primary instruction in a knowledge of "common things," first, by the way, systematically taught, through the exertions of Lord Ashburton, in the Bishop of Winchester's own diocese. One of his Lordship's most recently-published discourses was delivered at St. Mary's, Islington, on Sunday, the 14th of February, 1858, on occasion of the lamented death of the late Daniel Wilson, many years Bishop of Calcutta. This, with two other sermons by different preachers, delivered on the same occasion, was afterwards published, and his Lordship prefixed an interesting preface, containing particulars of the eminent Anglo-Indian prelate's death and funeral. The latest incident to be noticed, in connection with the Bishop of Winchester, is his Lordship's confirmation of her Majesty's god-daughter, the Indian Princess Victoria Gouromna of Coorg. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Winchester, on Monday, the 11th of January last, 1859. The preaching of the Bishop of Winchester, we may add, from a critical point of view, is distinguished by great polish and elegance of diction, occasionally rising into a mildly-glowing eloquence. His Lordship's elocution, especially in the reading of the Liturgy, is remarkable for its impressiveness.

In virtue of his office, the Bishop of Winchester is Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. He is also Provincial Sub-Dean of Canterbury; Visitor of New, Magdalen, Corpus, Trinity, and St. John's Colleges, Oxford, and of the College of St. Mary, Winchester. He has two palaces, Wolvesey, Winchester, given up for the use of the Training College of the Diocese for Masters, and Farnham Castle, Surrey. His Lordship's metropolitan residence, in St. James's Square, is designated Winchester House.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Mayall.



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THE RIGHT REVEREND

ROBERT BICKERSTETH, D.D.

Lord Bishop of Ripon.

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THE LORD BISHOP OF RIPON.

THE RIGHT REVEREND ROBERT BICKERSTETH, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ripon, belongs to a family which, within the last half century, has contributed more than one notability to Church and State. The prelate's grandfather, Mr. Henry Bickersteth, was a medical man of reputation in the profession which for many years he practised with success at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland. This gentleman had four sons. The second, John, father to the present Bishop of Ripon, held an important position in the Dead Letter Department of the General Post Office in London, which he quitted to enter the Church. He died in 1855, after having been, for many years, Rector of Sapcote, Leicestershire, and leaving behind him the reputation of a faithful servant in the ministry and of a successful contributor to religious literature. The third son, Henry, was educated for the medical profession, after a trial of which, however, he became a barrister, rising to fill the office of Master of the Rolls, and to be called to the House of Peers as Lord Langdale. It devolved upon his Lordship to pronounce, and to expound, in 1850, the final decision of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, in the celebrated Gorham case, a decision in perfect harmony with the evangelical principles of Lord Langdale's brothers, and of his nephew, the Bishop of Ripon. The fourth son of the Kirkby Lonsdale surgeon was Edward, the well-known rector of Watton, Hants. Sent in early youth to London to join his elder brother John as an *employé* of the Dead Letter Office, Mr. Edward Bickersteth migrated into the profession of the Law, but did not find an abiding rest until he took holy orders, and after a long and eminent career of missionary, parochial, and general usefulness, as well as of fruitful theological authorship, he died in 1850, one of the most noted and respected leaders of the evangelical party in the Church of England.

The Bishop of Ripon was the fourth son of the amiable and pious rector of Sapcote, and was born in 1816, at Acton, in Suffolk. Like his uncle, Lord Langdale, the Bishop was educated for the profession of medicine. Changing his views, however, he resolved, like his other uncle, the rector of Watton, to forego all secular prospects and to devote himself to the ministry. Repairing, with this purpose, to Queen's College, Cambridge, he went through the necessary academic training, and graduated B.A., as a junior optime, in 1841. Receiving ordination, he became, the same year, the curate of his respected father at Sapcote. Two years later (1843) he was appointed curate of St. Giles's, Reading, and two years after that, again, he became (1845) incumbent of St. John's, Clapham. Here he speedily rose to distinction as an earnest and popular preacher, strictly evangelical in his views, indefatigable and successful in all the departments of parochial ministration. In 1851, the important rectory of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, fell vacant. The qualities which had marked Mr. Bickersteth's ministrations at Clapham induced the late Lord Truro to offer him the vacant metropolitan rectorship. Regarded from a merely pecuniary point of view the change was a disadvantageous one. In accepting the new position Mr. Bickersteth, it is said, diminished his income by nearly two-thirds. But his sphere of usefulness would be enlarged, and St. Giles's was exactly the district to repay, spiritually, the exertions of a diligent preacher of the word and doer of the work. Mr. Bickersteth cheerfully assented to transfer his labours from an opulent and an educated congregation to a district then proverbial for its poverty, and all the concomitants of poverty. His farewell sermon was preached at St. John's, Clapham Rise, on the 28th of December, 1851, and was soon afterwards published, with the title of "The Gospel." In it, the preacher exhorted his hearers to hold fast the evangelical doctrine which they had accepted; and, at its close, he commended to them the continued care of the benevolent institutions which had flourished under his ministry,—such as the schools for the poor, and the eminently successful District Visiting Society.

The new Rector of St. Giles speedily added a metropolitan to the suburban reputation which he had already earned. His preaching was remarkably successful, and his parochial duties were discharged with results which those who best knew the social difficulties of his district appreciated the most. His contributions to religious literature seemed to be rather increased than diminished by his added ministerial responsibilities. In 1851, he founded and began to edit the "Weekly Visitor and Christian Family Reader," a cheap religious magazine, which had a long and successful career. He was one of the clergymen whose lectures were most keenly invited and eagerly listened to, by the Young Men's Christian Association. His sermons extended his fame beyond the limits of his congregation or his district, and were made known through the printing press to the religious world in general. In 1854, accordingly, another Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, marked his sense of Mr. Bickersteth's merits, by appointing him to a canonry in Salisbury Cathedral, vacant by the appointment of Dr. Hamilton to the see of Salisbury. It may be well to mention that, in 1846, Mr. Bickersteth had married a daughter of Joseph Garde, Esq., of Cork, and sister of the Rev. R. Garde, Rector of Harold, Bedfordshire, by whom he has six children.

In the summer of 1856, the Bishops of London and Durham intimated their intention of resigning their sees, in consequence of age and infirmities, and in the early autumn of the same year due provision was made by the Legislature for the event. Dr. Tait was elevated by Lord Palmerston to the see of London, and Dr. Longley was

translated from Ripon to Durham. The vacancy thus left in the see of Ripon was not at once filled up. The Prime Minister, or his advisers, might well hesitate and exercise care in their selection, for a great responsibility devolved upon them. Called into existence in 1836, in accordance with the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the diocese of Ripon comprised a vast manufacturing population of comparatively recent growth, and the right spiritual direction of which was a matter of high importance. At the date of Bishop Longley's translation, the population of the diocese of Ripon was estimated at more than a million. Within its jurisdiction there were 432 churches, 419 incumbents, and 146 curates. Finally, after many false reports, it was intimated that the Premier's choice had fallen on the popular, the practical, and last, not least, the Evangelical Rector of St. Giles's, London. This episcopal appointment, among several of the same kind, was one which most contributed to strengthen Lord Palmerston's Government. The name of Bickersteth had long possessed great claims on the respect and affection of the powerful and numerous Evangelical party in the Church and out of it. What was known of the latest conspicuous bearer of the name did not by any means diminish the weight of those old and almost traditionary claims.

The Bishop of Ripon has seldom, since his elevation, spoken in the House of Lords. One of his most noticeable appearances in that assembly was on the 8th of December, 1857, when the Earl of Shaftesbury withdrew, at the second reading, the Religious Worship Acts' Amendment Bill. The object of the bill was to provide against a recurrence of the obstacles which had been thrown in the way of the memorable Exeter-hall Services, conducted by dignitaries and clergymen of the Church of England. The Bishop of Ripon had personally participated in these services, and had preached one of the most effective sermons of the series then delivered. In a brief but emphatic speech, accordingly, he gave from his place in the House of Lords his hearty assent to the principle of Lord Shaftesbury's Bill, and deplored the opposition to a movement which he considered most powerfully calculated "to augment the influence of the Church of England, and to advance the best interests of true religion."

His Lordship delivered his primary charge at his first visitation in September and October last. He dwelt with earnestness on the necessity for further exertions to cope with the spiritual wants of so large and populous a diocese—while thankfully acknowledging the fact that under his excellent predecessor, Dr. Longley, church extension had nearly kept pace with the expansion of population. The tone of the Charge, although it was decided in its inculcation of evangelical truth, was temperate in its practical references, and gave good augury of a peaceful and quiet, not less than an energetic episcopal rule.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street.

Engraved by D. J. Pound, from a Photograph by A. Brothers.

THE RIGHT REVEREND

JAMES PRINCE LEE, D.D.

Lord Bishop of Manchester.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES.

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THE RIGHT REV. JAMES PRINCE LEE, D.D.

LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. JAMES PRINCE LEE, Lord Bishop of Manchester, was born July 28th, 1804. At an early age he was sent to St. Paul's School, London, where he soon became remarkable for his piety and earnest zeal in the pursuit of knowledge. He made rapid progress in his studies, and evinced so decided an inclination for the Church as a profession, that he was removed from St. Paul's to Trinity College, Cambridge. Here he pursued his studies with increased ardour, and became First Class in 1825. Two years afterwards he became First Craven University Scholar; in 1828 he graduated Bachelor of Arts; and in 1829 he was elected Fellow of the College. He was ordained Deacon by Bishop Ryder, of Lichfield, in the early part of 1830; and before the close of the same year he received ordination as Priest at the hands of the Bishop of Lincoln. Mr. Lee attained his degree as Master of Arts in 1831.

The celebrated Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, fully aware of the Reverend gentleman's reputation as a scholar of great and varied attainments, sought his services for the Rugby School immediately after his University course had terminated. He was accordingly appointed an Assistant Master, Dr. Arnold himself fulfilling the duties of Principal. In this new sphere Mr. Lee was entirely successful. His extensive knowledge, and his natural aptitude for instilling into the minds of his pupils the particular instruction he wished to convey, rendered him exceedingly popular. The distinguished Head Master of the school and the subject of our present memoir worked together, with praiseworthy zeal, to raise the character of the Rugby School to a higher dignity than it had hitherto held; and they succeeded, as every one knows. The school rapidly rose to eminence, and the beneficial example it set to other institutions of a similar character was productive of the happiest results. A recently-published Life of Dr. Arnold thus speaks of the management of the Rugby School at the time of which we are writing; the quotation has immediate reference to the Head Master, but it applies with equal force to the Bishop of Manchester, who was then the indefatigable and much-respected colleague of the worthy doctor:—"Dr. Arnold retained the old classical basis of tuition, but gave it breadth by connecting with it other departments of learning; inspired it with life and vigour by the practical views to which he directed it; and imparted to it elevation and dignity by, what had hitherto been wanting in public schools, the introduction of a high moral and Christian element, so that Rugby became, in the true sense of the word, the seat of an enlightened and Christian education. He treated his pupils with the affection of a friend, and the courtesy due to gentlemen, as well as with the authority of a master." The subject of our memoir retained his position at Rugby nearly eight years; Dr. Arnold, as Principal of the school, all the time reposing the greatest confidence in his system of education and discipline; indeed, that eminent man's estimation of Mr. Lee's qualities as a teacher was so high, that he wrote (in addressing Archdeacon Hare on the subject of education):—"I cannot close this letter without thanking you most warmly for the invaluable man you procured me in Lee. He is, indeed, far too good for any subordinate situation; yet, having once had such a man here, it will be a bitter loss to be obliged to part with him. I trust, however, that we may keep him for a few years at least." And again, writing of him nine years after, to the same:—"You would rejoice in the good that Lee is doing at Birmingham; I do not think that there is, in all England, a man more exactly in his place than he is now."

While still Assistant Master of the school at Rugby, the Rev. Mr. Lee was appointed Chaplain to the late (Hugh 3rd) Duke of Northumberland. He also held for some time the Rectory of Ayot, St. Peter's, Herts, on presentation of the Countess of Mexborough. But in 1838 he was elected to a more responsible position, and he had to take leave of his pupils at Rugby. He received the appointment of Head Master of King Edward's School at Birmingham, and at once entered upon its duties. Here he had an ample field for the exercise of his skill as a teacher. The vigorous and comprehensive system with which he and Dr. Arnold had earned reputation at Rugby was soon manifested at Birmingham. That he was successful may be judged by the honours gained by his pupils. The highest prizes in classics were frequently attained; the Senior Chancellor's medal was obtained four times; the Craven and Battie University Scholarships were each obtained once; the Bell Scholarship gained three times; a scholarship at Oxford three times; Fellowship of Trinity College, Cambridge, eight times; Brown's medal for the Greek Ode twice won; Wranglership five times; prize for Latin Essay three times; Theological Essay once, &c., &c.

When, in 1847, the populous district of Manchester was formed into a Bishopric, and when a fitting man was required to preside over the Diocese, there was little hesitation in naming Dr. Lee as the most suitable for the appointment, and at the same time as best deserving the favour of her Majesty. Dr. Lee was accordingly elected Bishop of the newly-created See on the 17th of November, 1847. Before the Bishop elect quitted Birmingham, a meeting was called in the Town Hall, and presided over by the Mayor. The Bishop of Worcester, Mr. Spooner, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Dr. Raphael, the Rabbi, and many of the clergy and leading men of the town attended. The meeting was assembled for the purpose of doing honour to the new Bishop of Manchester, and for considering the

propriety of presenting him with some mark of esteem and acknowledgment in return for his zealous and valuable services as Head Master of the Grammar School during nine years. The assemblage consisted of gentlemen of all sects and parties; and it certainly was a most remarkable sight to see church, chapel, and synagogue all united in favour of an individual member of the Church of England; a Protestant Bishop, a Dissenting Minister, and a Rabbi were there to offer in concert their meed of honour to a Christian clergyman! A series of complimentary resolutions were moved, seconded, and carried; but we are unable to quote more than the first, which was as follows:—

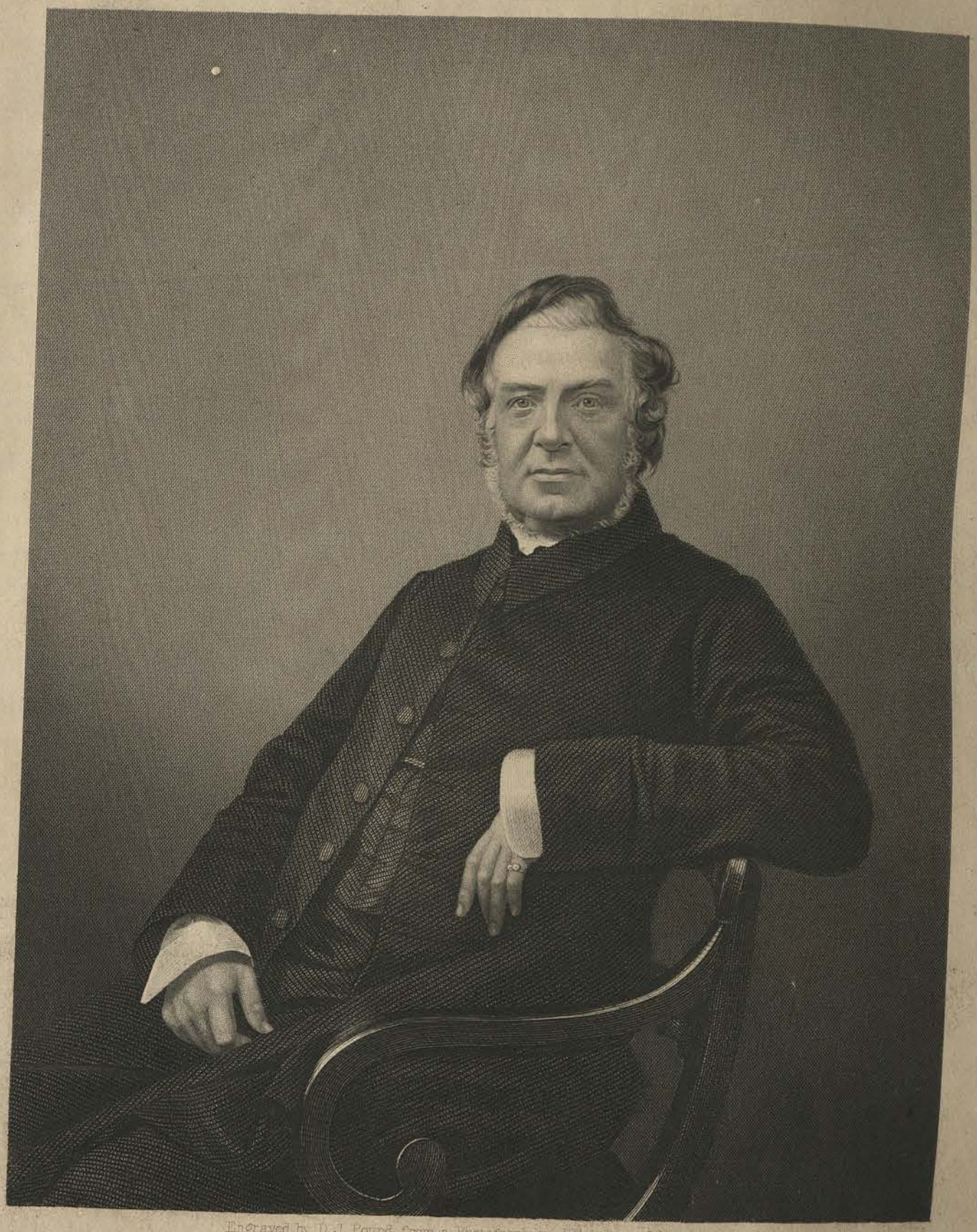
"That, while we sincerely congratulate the Rev. James Prince Lee, A.M., on the circumstance, that with the approbation, and upon the recommendation of our gracious Queen, he has been elected to occupy a most important and much extended sphere of usefulness, by his appointment to the Bishopric of Manchester, yet we cannot in justice to our mingled feelings of gratitude to himself and regret at his removal permit the Reverend gentleman to quit this neighbourhood without a strong and decided expression of the high sense entertained by ourselves, and, as we conscientiously believe, by the inhabitants of the town and district in general, of the dignity, perseverance, and energy which he has displayed in devoting his time, his acknowledged learning, and undisputed talents, to promote the cause of education during a residence of nine years amongst us, as the Head Master of our Free Grammar School, especially by the inculcation of principles of sound morality, and the encouragement among all classes of the love of literature and of the fine arts, and by the support and regulation, under all circumstances, of the institutions of public benevolence."

Dr. Lee was consecrated Bishop of Manchester, in Whitehall Chapel, on the 23rd of January, 1848.

Since his elevation to this important See, the Right Reverend Prelate has had an extensive field of usefulness to cultivate. The diocese of Manchester is second only to London in point of population. By the census of 1851 it included 1,395,484 souls. There are 342 churches, and since his Lordship was appointed to the See, he has consecrated no fewer than sixty-four new churches. From these, more than a quarter of a million of money has been contributed in eleven years by the liberality of the laity; moreover, several new churches are in progress. The Bishop is not a frequent preacher, although he has rare qualities for public speaking. He possesses a good voice and an easy delivery. His language is choice, and his sentences and periods invariably well turned and marked. We believe he generally addresses his congregations extempore.

The published works of the Bishop of Manchester are but few. The charges delivered by his Lordship to the clergy of his diocese have been issued from the press, and so also have some of his sermons. In one of the former, the Bishop observes:—"Happily, in this diocese there has been small occasion to notice or reprehend the introduction of novelties in doctrine, ceremonial, or decoration, calculated to incline men's minds towards the distinctive errors of the Church of Rome."

His Lordship is a Fellow of the Royal, Geographical, Geological, Royal Botanical, Cambridge Philosophical, and Manchester Literary and Philosophical Societies. He is a member of the Archæological Institute of Rome, and President of many institutions in his own diocese. He is married, having, in 1830, espoused Susan, daughter of the late George Penrice, Esq., of Elmbridge, Worcestershire.



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REV.D HUGH STOWELL.

Manchester.

"Supplement to The Illustrated News of the World."

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, LONDON

THE REV. HUGH STOWELL, M.A.

CANON OF CHESTER.

THE REVEREND CANON STOWELL is one of the leading members of what is usually termed the Evangelical party in the Church of England, and, as one of the most able, eloquent, and laborious of the parochial clergy, enjoys a very high reputation not only in the manufacturing districts, which have been the principal theatre of his ministrations, but throughout the length and breadth of England.

Hugh Stowell is a native of the Isle of Man, and was born in the month of December 1799, at the parsonage of Douglas, in that island; his father was for many years Rector of the parish of Ballaugh, near that town, where he composed his "Life of the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilson, some time Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man." That reverend gentleman died, deservedly beloved and respected, in or about the year 1835.

After passing through the usual course of preparatory studies, chiefly at home, Hugh Stowell was matriculated as a Commoner at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, in 1818, and, at the close of his undergraduate career, took his degree of B.A. in Michaelmas Term 1822. He proceeded to his Master's degree May 25th, 1826.

Not long afterwards, namely, on the 26th of December 1823, he was ordained to the sacred office and work of the ministry by the late Honourable and Right Reverend Dr. Henry Ryder, Bishop, at that time, of Gloucester, and subsequently of Lichfield and Coventry. His title for orders was the assistant curacy of an outlying chapelry of the parish of Sheepscombe, Painswick, not far from Stroud, in the county and diocese of Gloucester.

His stay, however, in this rural parish was only of about three months' duration; for in the following spring he removed to Huddersfield, in which busy manufacturing town he accepted the curacy of Trinity Church. In this sphere of duty he remained for a period of about two years, when he accepted the sole charge of St. Stephen's Church, at Salford, near Manchester. Here he became so popular as a preacher, and so highly esteemed as a devoted and laborious pastor, that, in the fear of losing him among the many pressing invitations which he received to undertake other and (in a pecuniary sense) more valuable spheres of action, a number of his parishioners and other admirers subscribed a handsome sum of money, and built for him Christ Church, at Salford, of which he became the first incumbent, and which preferment he still holds (October 1858). The church and various schools attached to it have cost upwards of £15,000, the whole of which sum has been voluntarily contributed by his flock.

This handsome edifice was erected in 1838, and is remarkable as having been the first which was consecrated under the then recent Act of Parliament, which, for the encouragement of persons willing to build churches, gives the right of nomination in perpetuity to the persons erecting them; and providing that when the number of subscribers is more than five, the patronage shall be vested in that number of trustees, to be chosen in the first instance by the subscribers themselves, and filled upon every subsequent vacancy by the remaining trustees, in conjunction with the incumbent. Such an impulse did the passing of this Act of the Legislature give to church building, that a large number of churches immediately sprang up in various parts of the country where the necessity was most keenly felt, and more especially in the thickly peopled districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, where an appalling amount of spiritual destitution still unhappily exists.

The list of Mr. Stowell's subsequent preferments is very soon given. In 1845 he was nominated by Bishop Sumner (now Archbishop of Canterbury), to an honorary canonry in the Cathedral Church of Chester. In 1851, not long after the erection of the city of Manchester, by Act of Parliament, into an Episcopal see, Canon Stowell was appointed by the Bishop, Dr. James Prince Lee, one of his Lordship's chaplains, and subsequently Rural Dean of Salford; recently his district has been constituted a parish and rectory under the act for re-arranging the spiritualities of Manchester.

Mr. Stowell's name has not come before the world as the author of any great and learned works on theology, or other subjects. Whatever he treats upon he deals with in a popular way, and is never abstruse or recondite in his arguments or statements. According to the "Clerical Directory," however, he has published "Tractarianism Tested," in two volumes, 8vo.; "A Model for Men of Business," one volume, 8vo.; "The Pleasures of Religion, and other Poems;" "The Peaceful Valley;" a "Visitation Sermon;" an "Ordination Sermon;" an "Assize Sermon;" several "Sermons for the Church Missionary Society;" and a great number of single sermons, lectures, speeches, and letters, mostly on such subjects of theological controversy as have arisen from time to time.

It is almost superfluous to add that he is a firm and constant supporter of the various evangelical societies which have been established in connection with the Established Church, such as the "Church Missionary Society," the "Bible Society," the "Pastoral Aid Society," the "Colonial Church Society," and others of a similar design, and animated by a kindred spirit.

The course of Mr. Stowell's public life is so well known in Manchester, Salford, and the manufacturing districts

in general, that any lengthened remarks upon it would seem to be unnecessary. We may observe, however, that many of those who have heard the preaching of the late Rev. Robert Hall, recognise some resemblance to that great man's style in the oratory of Canon Stowell. As a preacher, he certainly possesses the enviable talent of being able to address, with power and effect, all classes of hearers. "Persons of high literary attainments," observes a writer of note, "who have heard him only on a single occasion, have been struck with admiration at the great powers of mind which he displays in rendering his discourses instructive and profitable, alike to the humble and illiterate, and to those of superior education and refinement. Such is the grasp with which he lays hold of an idea, and such his facility of communicating the treasures of his well-stored mind, that the multitudes are rivetted by his simplicity of language and fervency of appeal."

Neither is Canon Stowell less effective as an orator on the platform than in the pulpit. In the midst of the most stormy and tumultuous meetings he may often have been recognised as performing the office of the sage in Virgil's Æneid:—

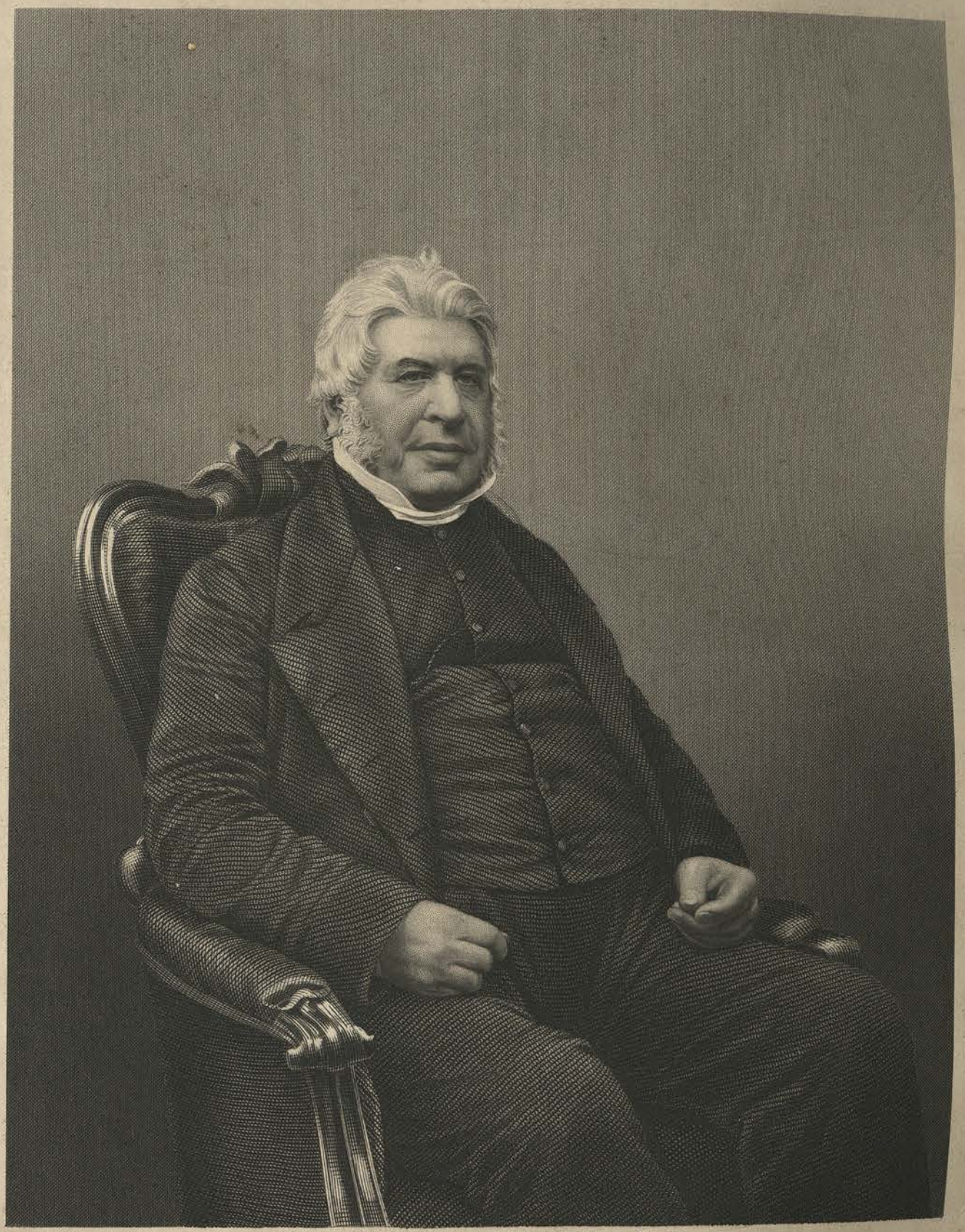
"Ac veluti magno in populo cum sæpe coorta est
Seditio, sævitque animis ignobile vulgus;
Jamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat
Tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
Conspexere, silent arrectisque auribus adstant;
Ille regit dictis animos, ac temperat iras."

On such occasions (and they are more frequent than they should be) such has been the ability and adroitness of Mr. Stowell, such his suavity and affectionateness of manner, that, as the troubled waters cease to rage when oil is poured upon them, the turbulence of human passions has been calmed by his eloquence, and not only a patient hearing but a burst of applause has been elicited from opponents whose principles but a few minutes before he was engaged in exposing and denouncing.

"But," adds a writer in the "Church Magazine," "great as Mr. Stowell undoubtedly is as a preacher and public speaker, from all that we have heard of him his character, as a laborious pastor and private Christian, is also highly estimable. He speaks no less powerfully by his example than by his tongue; and numerous are the poor and afflicted in body and soul who can bear testimony to his kindness in their hour of temporal and spiritual need. And further still, with his schools, his district visiting societies, and his other machinery of parochial institutions which he has brought to bear upon the welfare of his flock, he has caused it to be remarked, that there are few places in England which more thoroughly bear the stamp and impress of a devoted pastor than Christ Church, Salford."

It may be interesting to our readers to learn that the town of Salford, which is in reality nothing but the western suburb of Manchester, from which it is divided by the river Irwell, was erected into a separate borough only so recently as on the passing of the Reform Act of 1832, and gives its name to one of the Six Hundreds into which the County Palatine of Lancaster is divided. Though it contains within its area the extensive boroughs of Manchester, Bolton, Bury, Ashton-under-Line, Oldham, and Rochdale, it comprises only eleven parishes, of which Manchester itself forms one. The increase of population and property in Salford during the past century has been very rapid, and it is not too much to say that for its excellent schools and educational institutions for the middle classes, which have contributed largely to its general prosperity, the town is much indebted to the influence of Canon Stowell, who has lent a helping hand to the establishment of the Mechanics' Institution, the Ragged Schools, Library, Dispensary, &c., and generally has countenanced every scheme and project that can conduce to the temporal and social interests of his fellow citizens.

Canon Stowell married in 1828, Anne Susannah, eldest daughter of Richard Ashworth, Esq., barrister-at-law, of Berry-hill, near Manchester, by whom he has a family of five daughters and two sons. His sons are both in holy orders, and give much promise of distinction and usefulness.



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THE VERY REVEREND

WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D. D.

Dean of Chichester.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES.

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THE VERY REVEREND WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D.

DEAN OF CHICHESTER.

Dr. Hook, known for so many years as "the Vicar of Leeds," was born in London, in 1798. His father, the Dean of Worcester, was a man of varied accomplishment and talent, as well as of ecclesiastical and theological eminence; his uncle was the celebrated wit, novelist, and journalist, Theodore Hook. Born some seventeen years earlier than the gifted Theodore, the Dean of Worcester enjoyed the benefit of a maternal superintendence denied to his younger brother; and his career, if not so brilliant, was much happier, and less chequered by vicissitude. The Dean of Worcester's literary talents early developed themselves in a political direction, and attracted the notice of Mr. Pitt, to whom he owed his first ecclesiastical preferment. He married a daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., the well-known Physician of George IV., who, both as Prince of Wales and as Sovereign, befriended him. He was appointed Chaplain to the Prince Regent; and in 1825, Lord Liverpool, by command of his Majesty, nominated him to the Deanery of Worcester. The Dean of Worcester died, after a useful and blameless life, in 1827, and two of his lighter works, the novels of "Pen Owen" and "Percy Mallory," still keep their ground as clever, entertaining, and innocent fictions.

The Dean of Chichester's earliest place of education was Tiverton school, from which he was removed to Winchester. Oxford was his Alma Mater, and in 1817 he was appointed Student of Christchurch. He was ordained deacon in 1821, and priest in 1822. The duties of his first curacy were discharged under his father, at Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight. From that period his ecclesiastical career has been in connection with "manufacturing districts." He removed from the Isle of Wight to be curate, under the Rev. Dr. Gardner, in the "iron metropolis," Birmingham. In 1827, the year of his father's death, he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to George IV., an office which he retained under William IV., and filled, till his late elevation, under Queen Victoria. It may be convenient to add, that in 1835 he was appointed, and in 1857 re-appointed, Select Preacher before the University of Oxford. In 1829 he married Anna Delicia, daughter of John Johnstone, Esq., M.D., of Gala Bank, N.B., and of Edgbaston, near Birmingham. Dr. Hook has three sons, one of whom is serving in India, in the Rifle Brigade, and three daughters, two of them married.

In 1828, Dr. Hook was appointed to the Vicarage of Holy Trinity, in Coventry, a manufacturing sphere of less magnitude and importance than that of Birmingham; but in which he found himself enabled to carry out, to a certain extent, one of the principal objects of his life, the improvement of the working classes. Dr. Hook was now thirty; his powers and energy were matured. The next nine years of his life, though they fill no great space in the chronicle of his biographers, constituted one of its most busy and useful periods, in a district where the remembrance of his labours is still gratefully cherished. On his elevation to the Deanery of Chichester, an address was presented to him, which was voted unanimously at a Vestry meeting, and was signed by nearly all the Churchmen in the parish, who were resident when he was Vicar. It concludes with saying, "We retain, after a lapse of twenty years, a grateful sense of your services, and feel their influence for good still working among us." His zeal was finally recognised and rewarded, in a region somewhat distant from that in which, during nearly a decennium, they had been displayed. In 1837 there was a vacancy in the Vicarage of Leeds, the metropolis of the woollen district, and then a parish which, with its dependencies, contained an enormous population. The appointment to the Leeds Vicarage was vested in twenty-three trustees. Sixteen of the number voted for Dr. Hook, no other candidate receiving more than five or six votes. The claims of Dr. Hook, based on an active and successful career of parochial usefulness, were supported by powerful recommendations from the late Sir Robert Peel, from the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and from no fewer than seven Bishops.

The new Vicar of Leeds was a High Churchman. Some collisions with the Evangelical party, in and out of the Church, were inevitable in his position; but as time wore on, the earnest men of Leeds came to regard with attention rather the points on which they agreed than those on which they disagreed with Dr. Hook. They learned, whatever other differences they might have with him, to admire the zeal with which he laboured for church extension, for popular education, and for the elevation of the operative. None could refuse a recognition of the disinterestedness with which, at a great sacrifice of income, patronage, and power, he promoted the passing of the act for dividing Leeds into seventeen parishes. Before this happened, in 1841, the parish church of St. Peter's, Leeds, was rebuilt at an expense of £28,000. On the tenth anniversay of the consecration of the new edifice, Dr. Hook preached a sermon, afterwards published, with the title, "The Duty of English Churchmen, and the Progress of the Church of Leeds." It contains some interesting details of work done. During the ten years, ten new churches had been built. Subsequently to that time eleven new churches have been erected, making in all twenty-one churches in twenty-two years. With the assistance of a legacy of £20,000, bequeathed for church purposes in Leeds, seventeen new parsonage houses had been

erected. The number of clergy ministering in what had been the parish of Leeds had increased from twenty-five to sixty. In twenty-one new school-rooms, (many of them having houses for the masters attached) accommodation had been provided for 7,500 children. Last, not least, Dr. Hook was enabled to say: "I rejoice to think that all men of all sections of the Church, both of the clergy and of the laity, who have any pretensions to be called religious, have been actively engaged, and what has been done must be regarded as the triumph, not of a party, but of the Church."

In spite of his unremitting parochial labours, Dr. Hook has found or made leisure for the composition of many original theological works, and he has appeared as the Editor of several by other pens, older and more recent. That, however, which has had the most varied audience and produced the most general impression, is his Letter addressed to the Bishop of St. David's, "On the Means of Rendering more Efficient the Education of the People," published in 1846. In this remarkable production, Dr. Hook appeared as the champion, the instructed and argumentative champion, of National Education. His experience of the vast manufacturing district in which his lot was cast had led him to doubt the efficiency in educational matters, not only of the voluntary principle, pure and simple, but of the voluntary principle, supplemented then and now, by Parliamentary grants administered under the control of a Committee of Privy Council. Dr. Hook asserted that the number of children actually at school was far below what it ought to be, and what it was in several countries of the Continent. He denied that the existing system provided sufficient school accommodation for the wants of the juvenile population of the country. He objected to the quality no less than to the quantity of the education actually given. To meet the deficiency, he proposed that the State, from its ample resources, should undertake the literary and scientific instruction of the people on a scale commensurate with the necessities of the case, while the religious education of the young should be left exclusively to the ministers of religion in the Church and out of it. It is curious that the two opposite views of the Education-question should have found their most zealous and vigorous advocates in Leeds. Dr. Hook's most persevering and enthusiastic opponent was Mr. Edward Baines, the proprietor and editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, the great champion of the voluntary principle in education. The controversy passed into other hands, and has lasted until this day. But whatever may be thought of Dr. Hook's facts and views, there is no doubt that he gave a great impulse to the investigation of one of the most important social problems of the age.

"I have been employed," Dr. Hook himself has said, "for more than thirty years in manufacturing districts, and I have laboured, through evil report and good report, not *for* the working classes, but *with* them, in the measures desired by *them* for the improvement of their class, and having for their object the formation of habits of temperance and prudence. I have worked *with* them in the cause of education and rational recreation." The working classes of Yorkshire have more than once evidenced their grateful appreciation of Dr. Hook's labours for and with them. On the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Leeds, last year, the loyal and congratulatory address of the United Friendly Benefit Societies of Leeds (numbering upwards of twenty thousand members) was presented, at their special request, by Dr. Hook to the Queen, who was pleased graciously to receive it. Subsequently the societies presented an address to Dr. Hook himself expressive of their "sincere respect and esteem" for their vicar. "From a true knowledge," said this document, "of the nature and importance of these institutions, you have ever expressed yourself favourable to their establishment and maintenance. On many occasions you aided them by your purse, and encouraged them by your counsels and admonitions. In your own parish and elsewhere, you have, in the exercise of your pastoral office, uttered to them words of sound wisdom from the pulpit—words which, we assure you, have been like 'bread cast upon the waters,' which has been found after many days." The address concluded thus:—"For your many kind offices—but especially the last one, in which you, as our brother and friend, took charge of the first address ever presented by Friendly Societies to their Sovereign—we beg most sincerely to thank you. And we pray Almighty God to make your days long amongst us; continuing, you and your excellent wife, as at present you are, blessings to the town of Leeds." Another, and in its way, not less notable, instance of the regard in which Dr. Hook is held by the working classes, was afforded during the recent strike of the colliers. They proposed to refer their claims to arbitration. The first arbitrator was to be chosen by the masters, the second by the men, and they came to a unanimous vote that the third should be chosen by the Vicar of Leeds.

In his sixty-first year, after thirty-three years of labour in manufacturing districts, twenty-two of them spent in Leeds, Dr. Hook has been elevated to a Deanery. Dr. Chandler, the late Dean of Chichester, died towards the beginning of February, and in the course of a fortnight or so it was announced that Lord Derby had offered the vacant Deanery to the Vicar of Leeds, and that the offer had been accepted. The pleasure felt by his parishioners at his elevation was blended with deep regret for the approaching loss of his presence among them. Even the *Leeds Mercury*, the avowed and persistent opponent of Dr. Hook's views, ecclesiastical and educational, expressed its belief that he would "carry with him to his new and more dignified sphere of duty the best wishes of all classes of our fellow-townsmen."

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REV^D JOHN CUMMING, D.D. F.R.S.

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THE REV. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., F.R.S.

THE REV. JOHN CUMMING, one of the most popular Evangelical preachers of the metropolis, is of Highland extraction, and was born in the county of Aberdeen, on the 10th of November, 1809. He received his early education at the Grammar School of Aberdeen, where he distinguished himself highly, before entering on his strictly academic studies at King's College, Aberdeen. Here he studied theology under Dr. Mearns, and was alike prominent in his classical and theological career. He was specially noted for his proficiency in the literature of Rome; and as an active member and honorary secretary of the Literary Society of the University, he gave decided indications of future general accomplishments, business talents, and oratorical power. At Aberdeen he took his M.A. degree in 1827, and left the University as a successful student of brilliant promise.

At Aberdeen Dr. Cumming's studies had been pursued with a view to his entrance into the ministry of the Established Church of Scotland. Circumstances, however, led to the formation of a connection with the same church, under metropolitan, not Scottish auspices. After the completion of his theological and general studies at Aberdeen, he removed to the neighbourhood of the great metropolis, to discharge educational functions of importance. It thus happened that his entrance on ministerial duties was due to the Presbytery of London, of which he has since continued a distinguished member. After his ordination, in 1833, being then in the twenty-fourth year of his age, he delivered his first sermon in the Scotch Church, Crown-court, Covent-garden, and it was but the fourth sermon preached in the pulpit, which, after the lapse of nearly a quarter of a century, he still occupies. The number of members was then small. At present it ranges at about 1,700, of whom upwards of 900 are communicants. The obscure and humble audience of 1833 has been raised by Dr. Cumming's eloquence to include in 1858, along with the lowly poor of an Anglo-Scottish congregation, the flower of the North British aristocracy, and such members of the English and Irish higher classes as the Duchess of Wellington, the Countess of Ducie, the Countess of Listowel, Lady Lucan, Lady John Russell, Lord Keane, and Lord Alfred Paget, &c., &c. The small church of 1833 has been thrice rebuilt to meet the wants of enlarging congregations. The first "church extension" in Crown-court was in 1841, at an expense of £2,000; the second, in 1847, cost £5,000; eventually, the church and schools were rebuilt at an expense of £9,000, of which £7,800 were entirely subscribed by the congregation. During the last enlargement, Dr. Cumming preached every Sunday for six months in Exeter-hall, where the large room, week after week, was densely crowded.

While Dr. Cumming's pulpit eloquence was increasing the numbers and status of his congregation, he was gradually emerging from a private to a general notoriety. A member, an attached and sincere member, of the Established Church of Scotland, Dr. Cumming, though "located" in a country where the Scottish Presbyterian is a Dissenter, held fast to the principle of endowments. In the celebrated Wardlaw-Chalmers controversy, on the State-Church question, Dr. Cumming took a decided part against the advocates of the "voluntary principle," and specially distinguished himself in that direction, at a public meeting held in Freemasons' Tavern in 1837, presided over by Lord Ashley, now the Earl of Shaftesbury. For his exertions in this department of politico-theological controversy, Dr. Cumming (in 1844, the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh) received formal letters of thanks from the chief dignitaries of the Church of England, such as the then Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London.

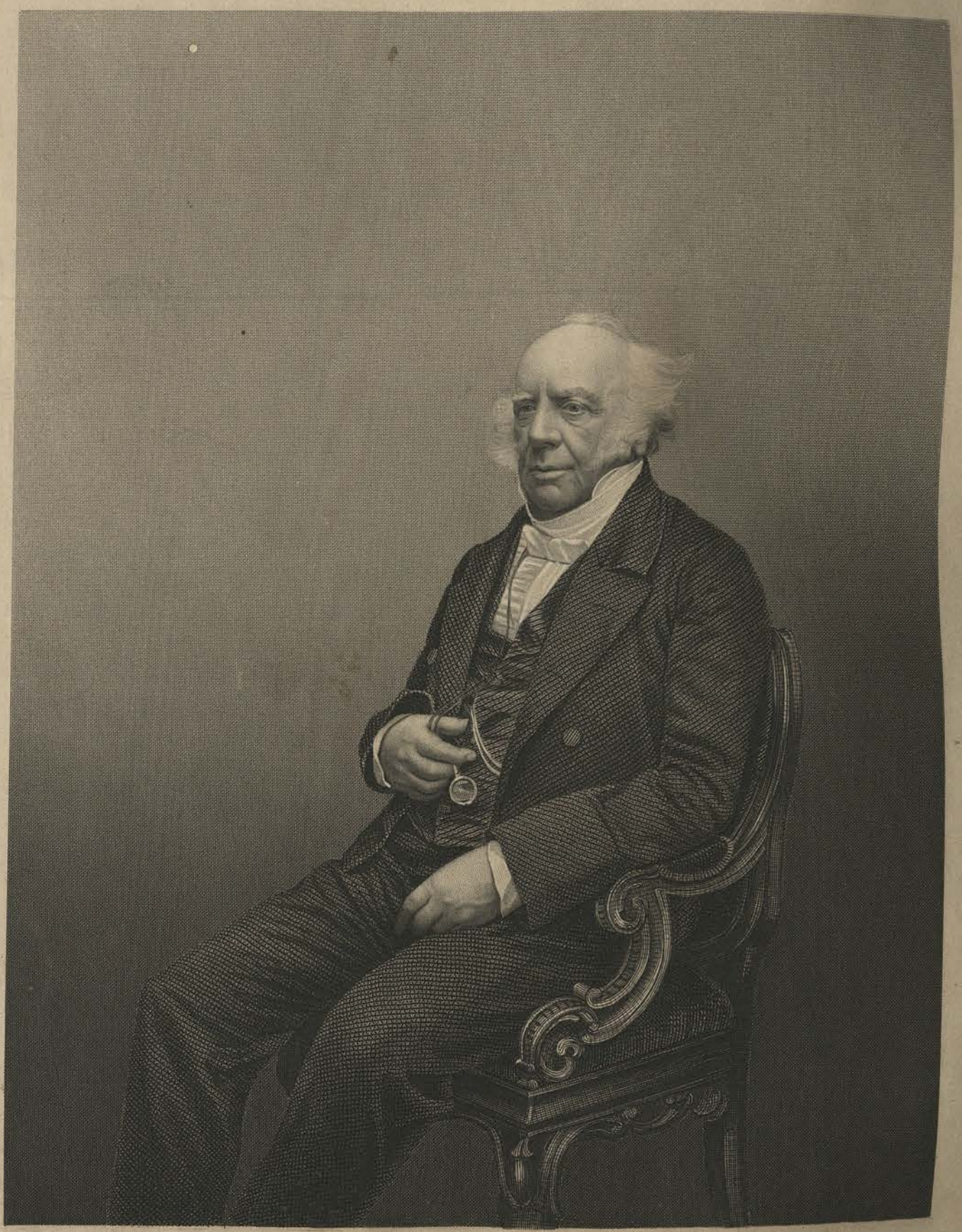
But Dr. Cumming was destined to achieve his highest celebrity in a still more important controversy than that relating to the question of Church Establishments. The "voluntary principle" separates the Protestant Dissenter from the Protestant Churchman; still more important is the division between Protestant and Roman Catholic. By the year 1839 Dr. Cumming's anti-Romanist polemics had excited so much attention, that he was induced to engage in an oral discussion on the subject, at Hammersmith, with a learned barrister, Mr. David French. The discussion lasted for eleven days, and during its course Dr. Cumming specially distinguished himself by his intimate and minute knowledge of the writings of the early fathers. His success and zeal as an oral controversialist were doubly acknowledged. After the close of the discussion his congregation presented him with a complete edition of the fathers and a service of plate, worth £250; while from the Protestants of Hammersmith he received, as an acknowledgment of his services in the cause of Protestantism, a Bible in nine languages, most elegantly bound, an expressive recognition of his polyglot knowledge.

Some eleven years later the Papal controversy re-emerged on a colossal scale, and Dr. Cumming was not wanting to the occasion. In the October of 1850, Cardinal Wiseman fulminated from the "Flaminian Gate" his celebrated Pastoral, and Protestant Great Britain rose *en masse* to oppose the "Papal Aggression." Of Protestant and anti-Papal theologians Dr. Cumming was foremost in the van. He bearded Cardinal Wiseman in Golden-square itself, where he inspected the oath of the *soi-disant* Archbishop of Westminster; and when he delivered his anti-Papal lecture in Hanover-square Rooms, in the November of 1850, the room was filled three hours before the commencement of the discourse, and during its delivery the square and surrounding streets were crowded by attentive listeners and eager

expectants. Dr. Cumming was much the ablest and most persistent antagonist of Cardinal Wiseman during the period of general resistance to the Papal aggression. A sense of his services was spread far and wide beyond the limits of his own congregation. Early in 1852 a public meeting was held in Exeter Hall, Sir Peter Laurie presiding, to take preliminary steps for arranging a testimonial to be presented to Dr. Cumming on the part of the Protestant public of Great Britain, and in recognition of his anti-Papal exertions. The committee of noblemen and gentlemen appointed to carry out the object of the meeting included the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Dr. Baring, now Bishop of Bristol, Lord Cavan, Lord Ducie, Sir James Duke, M.P., Mr. George Moffatt, M.P., and Principal Macfarlane, of Glasgow. The testimonial subsequently presented to Dr. Cumming, in accordance with the feeling manifested at this and a second public meeting, consisted of a purse containing a thousand guineas and a service of plate of the value of three hundred guineas. Among the subscribers was the Premier Duke of England, the late Duke of Norfolk, whose conversion to Protestantism, so much talked of at the time, was due, it is now well known, chiefly to the persuasive logic and eloquence of Dr. Cumming; and the Duke and his Duchess became seat-holders and worshippers in Crown-court. In this connection allusion may be made to the command which Dr. Cumming received from Her Majesty at Balmoral, to preach before her, in the autumn of 1850. Of the sermon, based on the text "*Look unto me and be ye saved, all ye ends of the earth*" (Isaiah xlv. 2), upwards of twenty thousand copies were sold on publication.

Dr. Cumming is one of the most voluminous and multifarious of living theological writers. The list of his published works fills many pages of the new MS. Catalogue of the Library of the British Museum. The ability with which he has urged his peculiar views of the interpretation of the Book of Revelation has advanced to many editions his "Apocalyptic Sketches." Of his other and more elaborate works, the "Expository Readings on the Old and New Testament," the "Voices of the Night," the "Voices of the Day," and the "Voices of the Dead," may be referred to as widely popular. In the pulpit, Dr. Cumming has always been distinguished for the skill and tact with which he has made passing events subserve his ministerial aims. In many cases his sermons on "Topics of the Day" have been submitted, through publication, to a wider than a congregational audience, and always with acceptance. Among the most successful of these discourses may be cited his "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," delivered and published in the revolutionary days of 1848; his "Great Exhibition;" his "Wellington, a Lecture," (after the death of the Iron Duke), along with several much esteemed sermons on the Russian war, especially in its relation to the fulfilment of prophecy. Dr. Cumming has taken a decided stand in the advocacy of perfect and entire Sabbath-observance. On the Temperance Question his expressed views are moderate. He remained attached to the Established Church of Scotland after the famous "Disruption," and is one of the chief pillars of its English branch.

Our portrait, from a photograph by Mayall, of Regent-street, gives, so far, a perfect idea of Dr. Cumming's external appearance. His manner in the pulpit, especially for a preacher of such great popularity, is extremely quiet. He is more winning and persuasive than declamatory and denunciatory. His voice is soft, his language flowing and polished. On the platform, where he allows himself perhaps greater animation of manner, he is, if possible, (and from a secular point of view) even more successful and attractive than in the pulpit.



Engraved by D. J. Pound, from a Photograph by Mayall.

THE REVP. ANDREW REED, D.D.

The Founder of the London Orphan Asylum, Asylum for Fatherless Children, Asylum for Idiots, &c.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

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THE REV. ANDREW REED, D.D.

Dr. Andrew Reed, the popular Independent Minister, and eminent practical philanthropist, was born in London on the 27th of November, 1787. He is descended from an ancient Dorsetshire family; and Sir John Reed, the firm friend of Oliver Cromwell and Governor of Poole in the time of the Commonwealth, was one of his ancestors.

The early education of Dr. Reed was confined to the usual routine of a London school; and at fourteen years of age it was proposed to apprentice him to some lucrative employment. The bias of his mind, however, was so eminently studious, that his friends paused, under the conviction that he was destined to a higher course. He applied himself so assiduously to the acquisition of knowledge, and took so deep an interest in theology, as to attract the attention of the Rev. Matthew Wilks, who proposed and ultimately induced him to relinquish secular pursuits, and devote himself to the service of the Christian Ministry. Accordingly, he entered Hackney College, and for the ensuing five years became a diligent and persevering student. He made rapid and distinguished progress, and soon evinced those peculiar qualities which constitute an eloquent and popular preacher.

In the year 1812 the Rev. Gentleman became minister of an important and influential congregation in the East of London; and so great was his popularity that, in the course of a few years, his attached people erected Wycliffe Chapel, one of the largest and most elegant structures in the metropolis. In this place Dr. Reed has laboured ever since, retaining his popularity through a ministerial course little short of half a century. His style of preaching is peculiarly impressive; never reading his sermons, but delivering them with a quiet grace and dignity, he charms his hearers with an ease of manner, eloquence, and earnestness very rarely, if ever, found in combination. At an advanced period of life, Dr. Reed still does the entire duty of his office, and his congregation is a centre of beneficial influence in the district.

Dr. Reed's claim to a prominent position among the eminent men of his time is not based alone upon his popularity as a preacher of the Gospel. In 1819 he published a work which had a remarkable degree of success; it was entitled "No Fiction: a Narrative Founded on Recent and Interesting Facts." This work possessed the construction and sustained interest of a novel, the truthfulness of an authentic record, and breathed throughout an earnest spirit of Christian piety. It was eagerly read, was translated into the French, Dutch, and German languages, and has run through fifteen editions, in this country and America. In 1834, Dr. Reed, in company with Dr. Matheson, travelled through America and Canada as a deputation from the Congregational Union of England and Wales. They visited the principal churches, and other places of worship, schools, educational societies, and missionary associations throughout the States. On the return of the deputation Dr. Reed wrote his interesting "Narrative of a Visit to the American Churches," and published it in two volumes, in April, 1835. The work was reviewed in the *Quarterly*, and thus spoken of:—"It contains not a few descriptive episodes, which, had we room to extract them, would gratify our readers. Dr. Reed has been, on some happy occasions, warmed into a flow of descriptive eloquence worthy of being quoted alongside of even the best passages of Irving or Latrobe." Subsequently Dr. Reed published, under the title of "Martha," the memorial of an only and beloved sister, a work which has also passed through many editions. "The Revival of Religion," and several single sermons preached on public occasions, and published by request, have also met with much public approval.

A more recent and most practical work from his pen is entitled "The Advancement of Religion, the Claim of the Times," in which the progress of religion in the person, the family, the Church, and the nation at large, is urged with characteristic eloquence and energy.

Dr. Reed's long and active career in the ministry, successful as it has been, has been accompanied from the outset by a most remarkable devotion to the cause of benevolence and Christian charity. We do not here allude to such support as may be given to philanthropic efforts originated by others; but we speak of the wonderful faculty with which Providence has endowed Dr. Reed for organizing new and untried efforts, and inspiring confidence in others in carrying out such schemes.

Dr. Reed is the founder of no less than *five* of the most important of those charities, which, our enemies being the judges, are "the glory of this country." Giving gratuitous service, and adding large pecuniary benefactions, Dr. Reed has for forty years laboured incessantly for the amelioration of the condition of the orphan, the destitute, and the afflicted, without reference to country or creed, and we believe no other man has exhibited in this department of public service such zeal and self-sacrifice, added to a constructive and administrative power, which has rendered all his efforts singularly successful.

The London Orphan Asylum was the first. It was instituted in 1813, and incorporated in 1845, "for the maintenance of fatherless children who are respectably descended, but destitute of means of support." Since its opening, 2,410 children have been admitted, and 1,997 have completed their course of education. On an average there are 400 orphans constantly in the establishment; the governors have accumulated funded property to the amount of £70,000,

and the annual expenditure amounts to upwards of £10,000. Dr. Reed must regard with peculiar satisfaction the position of this magnificent charity, the earliest fruit of his devoted labours. The late Duke of Kent and the late George Byng, Esq., M.P., were closely associated with him in this work.

In 1827, he established a similar institution for INFANTS. Before this time there was no public establishment for the relief of fatherless children under seven years of age. No sooner did Dr. Reed become sensible of the deficiency than he sought to supply it; and thus originated the noble charity now known as the Infant Orphan Asylum, at Wanstead. It was designed for the maintenance and education of orphan children, who, though respectably descended, are left without means of support. They are eligible at any age under seven, and from any part of the British dominions; the boys are retained until fourteen and the girls until fifteen years of age. The asylum is delightfully situated about seven miles from London; it is intended for the accommodation of 600 children, and is the largest institution of its kind in England. The educational department comprises four extensive schools, and is under the best educational superintendence. The asylum was incorporated in 1843; its annual expenditure is about £12,000; and it is possessed of funded property to the value of £40,000.

The third public charity founded by Dr. Reed had this peculiar distinction; that it *combined* the advantages of the two former institutions, and embraced the wider scope of Christian charity by being perfectly *unsectarian* in its character. The "Asylum for Fatherless Children," opened in 1844, was designed to receive and educate the orphan through the whole period of infancy and childhood. His great object was to provide an institution which should extend its aid to the fatherless child, simply as such, at any age, and secure for him a careful training based on Scriptural principles, but in no way opposed to the religious convictions of his surviving friends.

The Asylum for Fatherless Children, until recently, occupied three houses, at Stamford-hill, Stoke Newington, and Kingsland Green; but the new and commodious building erected for their use, at Reedham, near Croydon, was publicly opened by Lord Carlisle in the summer of 1858, and is now the pleasant home of the orphan family. Already 384 fatherless children have found refuge in this institution, and the annual income is about £4,000.

In 1847, Dr. Reed conceived the idea of attempting to ameliorate the condition of the most helpless of all afflicted human beings—the idiot. Prosecuting this idea with characteristic energy, he founded the Asylum for Idiots, first located at Highgate and Colchester, and ultimately removed to the New Model Asylum at Earlswood, near Reigate, on the London and Brighton Railway. Obtaining the invaluable co-operation of Dr. Conolly, he has given unremitting attention to this institution, and the benevolent public have rendered a support quite unexampled in the history of modern institutions. Being the first attempt of the kind, it was desirable that it should not only afford shelter to the helpless sufferer, but seek his improvement by the application of the best scientific and medical skill. Its success in this point of view has been remarkable, and is likely to lead to most important results, neither confined to the asylum nor the kingdom. Happily, too, for the poor idiots, provincial sympathy is beginning to be felt on their behalf. Edinburgh, Manchester, Liverpool, have all been visited by Dr. Reed, for the purpose of pleading for these helpless beings, and with most promising results. The inhabitants of the Eastern Counties have also decided on sustaining Essex Hall, Colchester, as an independent institution.

In 1851, Dr. Reed visited France, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, with special reference to this important object. Attention was awakened, and commissions have since been appointed to visit this country, for the purpose of obtaining information with the view of founding similar institutions in those countries. America, too, has evinced a desire to co-operate in this new sphere of Christian effort. Of the founder of this asylum, it may be said, in the eloquent language of one of our greatest statesmen:—"He had visited foreign cities, not to survey the sumptuousness of palaces or the stateliness of temples, nor to make accurate measurements of the remains of ancient grandeur, nor to form a scale of the curiosities of modern art, but to survey the mansions of sorrow; to take the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression, and contempt; to remember the forgotten; to attend the neglected; to visit the forsaken; and to compare the distresses of men."

Within the last few years, Dr. Reed has added a fifth, and certainly an equally important, charity to the many noble institutions of which London can boast. The Royal Hospital for Incurable Cases was established, through his exertions, in 1854, and is now in full operation. It is unique in its object. Previously to its establishment, while there were hospitals professedly for the cure of all diseases, there was no relief for the destitute sufferer who was pronounced *incurable*. Dr. Reed, when he observed the deficiency, sought, with characteristic energy, to supply it. The object of this institution is to give permanent relief to those who are hopelessly disqualified for the duties of life by disease, accident, or deformity. Already its annual income has reached the sum of £6,000; besides which the committee have been enabled to purchase twenty acres of land, near Croydon, as an eligible site on which to erect a suitable building, so soon as the funds of the charity shall warrant that step.

We ought not to omit, in enumerating these beneficent achievements, others which, perhaps, have a more local character. The Grammar School at Hackney, founded by Dr. Reed, was for many years in active and useful operation; and the East London Savings' Bank, one of the most efficient in the metropolis, owes its origin to his untiring efforts.

It is scarcely needful to add, that these services, so unparalleled in extent and importance, as the result of individual effort, have been all gratuitous—more than gratuitous, for Dr. Reed has invariably been amongst the largest contributors to the finances of those noble institutions, which, as they have sprung from his large-hearted benevolence, have been sustained and cherished by a devotedness that could not be diverted from its course.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by Simonton & Millard, Dublin.

H. E.

CARDINAL WISEMAN.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES.

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H.E. CARDINAL WISEMAN.

NICHOLAS, CARDINAL WISEMAN, belongs to a younger branch of an English family of some antiquity, represented at the present time by Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bart. His mother was an Irish lady, whose maiden name had been Strange. His father was an eminent merchant of Waterford and Seville, in Spain, at which latter city the Cardinal was born on the 2nd of August, 1802. Sent to England when a child of six, he was at once placed in a boarding-school at Waterford, whence, after a residence of two years, he was removed to the Roman Catholic College of St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw, near Durham, of which the well-known historian, Dr. Lingard, was then Vice-president. At Ushaw he remained until near the close of 1818, when he became an inmate of the English College at Rome. This ancient institution, dissolved twenty years before, was restored in 1818, and the future Cardinal with five other English youths arrived in Rome on the 18th of December of that year, as the earliest colonists of the revived college. "To some, at least," says Cardinal Wiseman in his "Recollections of the Last Four Popes," and with an obvious reference to himself,—"to some, at least, of the first six who that day entered it, while the remainder followed more leisurely, Rome had been no new thought. Before any idea had been entertained of restoring the English College there, its history, its topography, its antiquities, had formed the bond of a little college society devoted to this queen of cities, while the dream of its longings had been the hope of one day seeing what could then only be known through hearsay-tourists and fabulous plans." Within a few days the youth of sixteen was further gratified by being "presented to the Pope," in the company of some of his fellow-collegians. The restoration of the English College at Rome had been the work, almost spontaneous, of Pope Pius VII., and his minister Cardinal Consalvi. When the news of the arrival of the first batch of students was officially reported, the Pope notified his desire that they should be presented to him. "Instead of receiving us," says Cardinal Wiseman, describing the scene in the volume already quoted, "as was customary, seated, the mild and amiable Pontiff had risen to welcome us, and meet us as we approached." The Pontiff shook hands with each of the striplings, and bestowed on them an exhortation, which contained the sentence:—"I hope you will do honour both to Rome and to your own country."

Pope Pius died nearly five years after this interview, and was succeeded in the autumn of 1823 by Leo XII. In the interval young Wiseman had prosecuted his theological studies with such vigour, that in 1824 he was deemed qualified by his superiors to hold the disputation, success in which is rewarded by a theological doctorate. Cardinal Wiseman attained this honorary distinction on the 7th of July, 1824, a few weeks before he reached the early age of 22. In the spring of the ensuing year he received holy orders. In 1826 he was nominated Vice-Rector of the English College. In 1827 two marks of distinction were conferred on him. He was appointed Professor of Oriental languages in the Roman University, that being a department of philology to which he had specially devoted himself. The other great event in the Cardinal's biography for this year may be best described in his own words. We quote the volume already referred to, and the passage contains nearly the last of his personal recollections of Leo. XII. "On some occasion or other," he says, "it happened that the author accompanied the Rector to an audience of the Pope. This was in 1827. After transacting other business his Holiness remarked, that there being no English church in Rome, Catholics who came there had no opportunity of hearing the word of God, and even others who might desire to hear a sermon in their own language had no means of gratifying their wish. It was therefore, he said, his intention to have, during the winter, in some church well situated, a course of English sermons, to be delivered every Sunday. It was to be attended by all colleges and religious communities that spoke our language. One difficulty remained. Where was the preacher to be found? The Rector, justly approving of the design, most unjustly pointed to his companion, and suggested him; though, with the exception of such juvenile essays as students blushingly deliver before their own companions, he had never addressed an audience." The Papal command was given, and the Vice-Rector obeyed. The following year, 1828, was the last of Leo the Twelfth's Pontificate. Towards its close, Dr. Gradwell, who had been Rector of the English College since its restoration, was made a Bishop, and Dr. Wiseman was appointed to the vacant post. The same year he published the first of his more noted or elaborate works, one quite in harmony with his position as Professor of Oriental Languages. This was the "Horæ Syriacæ seu Commentationes et Anecdota res vel litteras Syriacas spectantia." The title page announces that the volume is a "Tomus Primus," but no second one has since been published.

Leo XII. was succeeded by Pius VIII., whose brief pontificate was followed by that of Gregory XVI. Before his elevation, this Pontiff had been on intimate terms with the Rector of the English College, and the first words which Dr. Wiseman heard from the lips of the new Pope were, "You must now revise your own proofs: I fear I shall not have much time in future to correct them!" It was during the first ten years of Gregory's Pontificate that Dr. Wiseman's direct relations with England became closer, until, towards the close of the decade indicated, he was permanently transferred to these realms. As Rector of the English College, Dr. Wiseman had drawn up, for private instruction, some Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion, which were read to the students

of the Institution. At the request of friends, he was induced to deliver them to larger and more miscellaneous audiences, and, considerably expanded, they were re-delivered by him in the apartments of Cardinal Weld, during the Lent of 1835. A wish to see them published followed, and, with a view to superintend their publication, Dr. Wiseman visited England. During this visit he delivered two courses of lectures, one at the Sardinian Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields; the other at St. Mary's, Moorfields. The work which Dr. Wiseman had come to England to superintend through the press, was published in London in 1836, with the title "Twelve Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion, delivered in Rome by Nicholas Wiseman, D.D., Principal of the English College." It has gone through several editions. It was at this time, too, that the project of a Roman Catholic Quarterly Review was broached by the late Mr. Quin; and Dr. Wiseman, with the late Daniel O'Connell, was appealed to for assistance. The first number of the *Dublin Review* appeared in May, 1836, and Dr. Wiseman was one of its most persistent and able contributors. Seventeen years afterwards (in 1853), the Cardinal republished his contributions to the *Dublin* in a collective form. The three large volumes were entitled "Essays on Various Subjects," and the whole of one of them is devoted to the Tractarian movement in the Church of England, the commencement of which had slightly preceded in date the foundation of the *Dublin Review*.

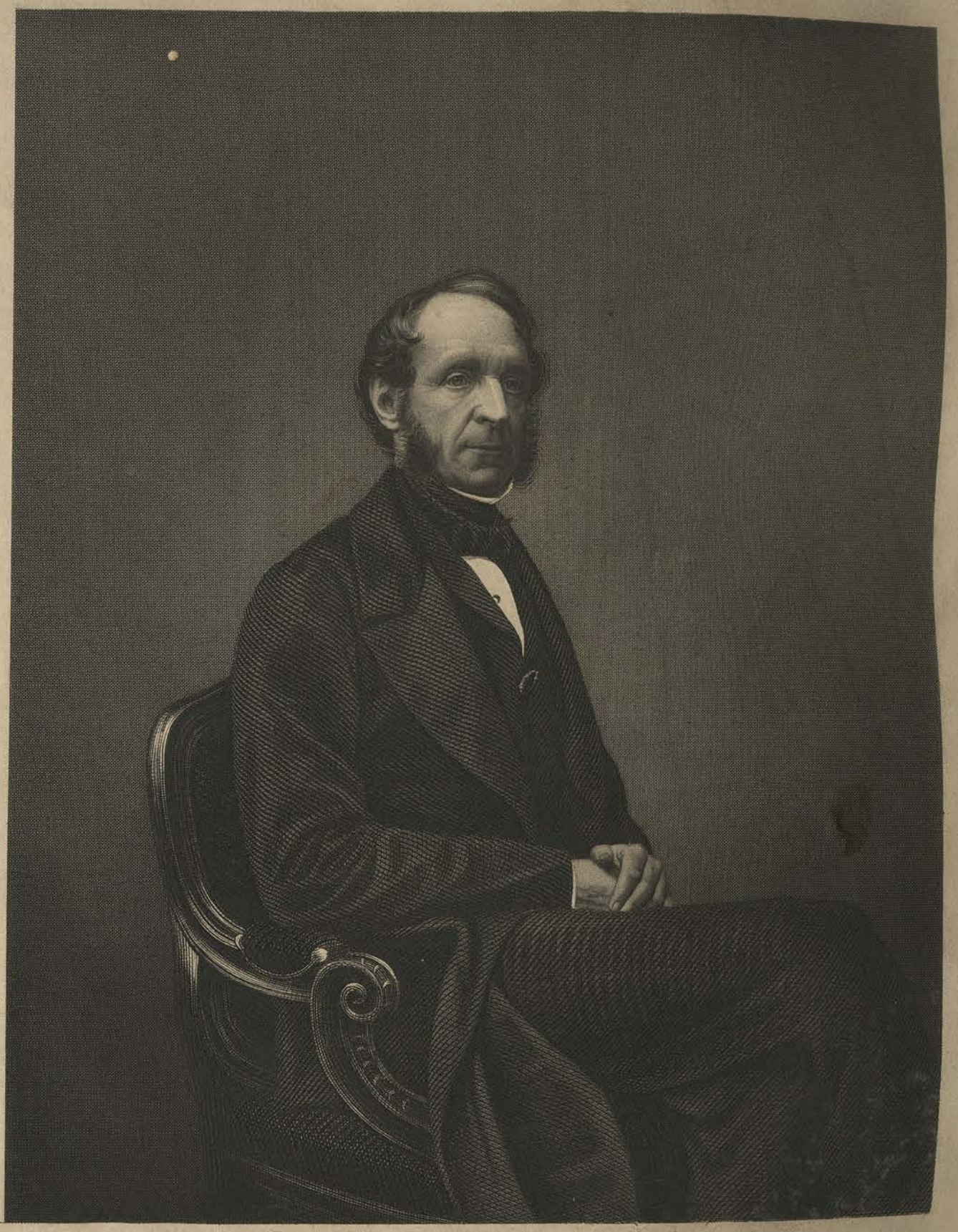
In 1840, Pope Gregory the Sixteenth resolved on increasing the number of Roman Catholic Bishops in England, by subdividing the four "Apostolic Vicariates" established in the reign of James II., so as to double their number. In the same year the Rector of the English College at Rome was nominated to an appointment in his fatherland, that of coadjutor or assistant to Dr. Walsh, the Roman Catholic bishop of Wolverhampton. "It was," says Cardinal Wiseman, referring to this event in the volume already so often cited in the course of the present sketch, "it was a sorrowful evening, at the beginning of autumn, when, after a residence in Rome prolonged through twenty-two years, till affection clung to every old stone there like the moss that grew into it, this strong, but tender tie was cut, and much of future happiness had to be invested in the mournful recollections of the past."

Cum subit illius tristissima noctis imago,
Quæ mihi supremum tempus in urbe fuit,
Cum repeto noctem quâ tot mihi chara reliqui,
Labitur ex oculis nunc quoque gutta meis.

Such is the quotation in which, after the lapse of nearly twenty years, Cardinal Wiseman expresses his feelings on the severance of his local connection with the "Eternal City." It should be mentioned that, with the post already referred to, Dr. Wiseman received that of President of St. Mary's College, Oscott. Other promotions followed under the auspices of the present Pope, Pius IX., who succeeded Gregory XIV. in the June of 1846. In 1848, on the death of Dr. Griffiths, Dr. Wiseman was appointed Pro-Vicar-Apostolic of the London District. Very soon he was nominated coadjutor to Dr. Walsh *(cum jure successionis)*, on the appointment of the latter to episcopal jurisdiction over the Roman Catholics of London. Dr. Walsh died in 1849, and he was succeeded by Dr. Wiseman, as Vicar Apostolic. The following year, 1850, occurred the most notable event in the biography of Dr. Wiseman. Summoned to Rome in the August of 1850, he was made a Cardinal, with the title of St. Pudentiana, and nominally appointed "Archbishop of Westminster." The consequences of this latter nomination—the theological, political, and Parliamentary protests and controversies which were among its results—belong rather to history than to biography. Suffice it to mention one, at least, of the publications which Cardinal Wiseman issued from the press at this critical period:—"An Appeal to the Reason and Good Feeling of the English People, on the Subject of the Catholic Hierarchy" (London, 1850), a title which speaks for itself. The famous Pastoral "given out of the Flaminian Gate of Rome," and which announced the two great events of the preceding month, was dated "the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord 1850." The Archiepiscopal nomination had been made on the preceding 29th of September, and that to the Cardinalate on the following day, the 30th.

During the last eighteen years, the Cardinal's activity has been incessant, in spite of the occasional attacks of a painful disease. In addition to his ordinary occupations, he has lectured very frequently to miscellaneous audiences in London and the provinces, on secular as well as theological topics. Many of these lectures have been printed. We give the titles of some of them, in illustration of Cardinal Wiseman's extent of range as a lecturer. "The Future Historian's View of the Present War" (London, 1855), was elicited by the conflict with Russia. Of a later date are those—"On the Influences of Words on Thought and Civilization;" and "On the Perception of Natural Beauty by the Ancients and Moderns; Rome, Ancient and Modern." Some of the lectures formerly adverted to as having been delivered in the metropolis previously to Cardinal Wiseman's permanent and intimate connection with England, were published, we may add, in London in 1836, as "Lectures on the Doctrines of the Catholic Church." "Fabiola, a Tale of the Catacombs," published anonymously in 1853, has also been ascribed to the same prolific and versatile pen. About a twelvemonth ago appeared "Recollections of the Last Four Popes, and of Rome in their Times, by H. E. Cardinal Wiseman;" a large octavo volume of varied interest, and to the autobiographical passages of which we have been much indebted in the preparation of this sketch. Cardinal Wiseman has recently visited Ireland, where he was enthusiastically received by the members of his communion in the Sister Island.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Simonton and Millard, of Dublin.



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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD EBURY.

"Supplement to The Illustrated News of the World."
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED
OFFICE, 199, STRAND, LONDON.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD EBURY, P.C.

Among the noble families of England few occupy a more conspicuous place by birth, wealth, and position than that of Grosvenor; and the nobleman whose name stands prefixed to this memoir has, for many years, been better known to the world by his family name of Lord Robert Grosvenor, than by the new title under which he was recently elevated to the House of Peers.

Robert Grosvenor, third son of Robert, second Earl Grosvenor and first Marquis of Westminster, by his wife Eleanor, only daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Wilton, was born at Millbank House, Westminster, on the 24th day of April 1801. He received his early education at Westminster School, then under the Head Mastership of the Rev. William Carey, D.D., afterwards Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, from which he was removed in 1818 to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821.

In the following year, as we learn from Hardwicke's "Shilling Peerage," he was elected M.P. for Shaftesbury, upon a casual vacancy, and made his entry upon public life; but it was not until the general election consequent upon the dissolution of George IV.'s first Parliament in 1826, that the Hon. Robert Grosvenor (for such was his designation at the time) was returned to Parliament as one of the members for Chester, which he represented for so many years—a city in which the vast property of his father, and the magnificent estate and palatial residence of Eaton Hall, conspired to give him a local interest which may be well said to be paramount. As a proof of the extent of the influence, we may be pardoned for mentioning here, that for upwards of thirty years one of the two seats has been uninterruptedly held by one of the Grosvenors, and that, according to Mr. Dodd's useful and accurate publication entitled "Electoral Facts," some member or other of the family, with a few trifling exceptions, has continued to sit for the city of Chester ever since the Restoration, to say nothing of times earlier still. Such is the steady, permanent, and, we may add, legitimate, influence arising from the possession of broad acres, in one of the fairest counties in England—the "County Palatine of Chester," as it used to be called in days gone by, when it had a Chief Justice of its own. When Lord Robert Grosvenor was first returned to St. Stephen's, the constituency of Chester consisted only of the corporation and resident freemen, admitted by birth or servitude and not receiving alms (as defined authoritatively in 1747)—a race not yet extinct. The Reform Act considerably widened this constituency, by adding to it the £10 householders within the city and part of the adjoining village of Great Boughton.

Lord Robert Grosvenor was re-chosen at the general elections of 1830, 1831, and 1832; on the last occasion not without a contest. His colleague was the late Chief Justice Jervis, and the poll stood as follows:—Lord Robert Grosvenor, 1,166; John Jervis, 1,053; John F. Maddocks, 499. In December 1834 his return was unopposed; but at the general election consequent on the death of King William IV. he had to contest his seat with the Hon. Frederick Dudley Ryder, but was again returned at the top of the poll, which ultimately stood as follows:—Lord Robert Grosvenor, 1,282; John Jervis, 1,109; Hon. F. D. Ryder, 352. In June 1841, his re-election was again unopposed, and he was returned together with his former colleague.

Early in the month of January 1847 was announced the death of Mr. George Byng, the veteran M.P. for Middlesex, who had been the "Father of the House of Commons" since the retirement of Mr. T. W. Coke, M.P. for Norfolk, afterwards Earl of Leicester. On that occasion the electors of Middlesex looked round the House of Commons for a gentleman of experience and high character, who had a personal connection with that constituency. Such a man they found in the person of Lord Robert Grosvenor, who for five-and-twenty years had supported every Liberal and enlightened measure proposed by the Administrations of Canning, Goderich, Wellington, Grey, and Melbourne, and had gained the respect and general confidence even of those who sat upon the opposite benches to himself in St. Stephen's.

Accordingly, as soon as Parliament assembled, he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds for Chester (in the representation of which he was succeeded by his nephew, Earl Grosvenor,) and offered himself as a candidate for the metropolitan county. He was returned on this occasion without opposition—a strong proof of his personal influence and popularity—and came in at the head of the poll at the general election of 1847, defeating the former Conservative member, Colonel Wood; his colleague being Mr. R. Bernal Osborne. The following is the result of the polling:—Lord R. Grosvenor, 4,944; R. B. Osborne, 4,175; Colonel T. Wood, 3,458. In 1852 he was again returned in his accustomed place at the head of the poll:—Lord R. Grosvenor, 5,241; R. B. Osborne, 4,390; Marquis of Blandford, 4,258. Finally, in April 1857 he was again chosen, though his name stood second upon the poll, probably owing to the great influence of his colleague among the brewing and publican interest:—R. Hanbury, jun., Esq., 5,426; Lord R. Grosvenor, 5,327; Viscount Chelsea, 2,928.

In the August following he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and was shortly afterwards elevated to the Peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Ebury, of Ebury Manor, in the county of Middlesex. This title his Lordship selected

in commemoration of the marriage of his ancestor, Sir Thomas Grosvenor, mayor of Chester, and M.P. for that city in the reigns of Charles II., James II., and William III., with Mary, only daughter and heiress of Alexander Davis, Esq., of Ebury Manor, by which alliance the Grosvenor family first acquired that vast extent of landed estates which has ever since continued in their hands.

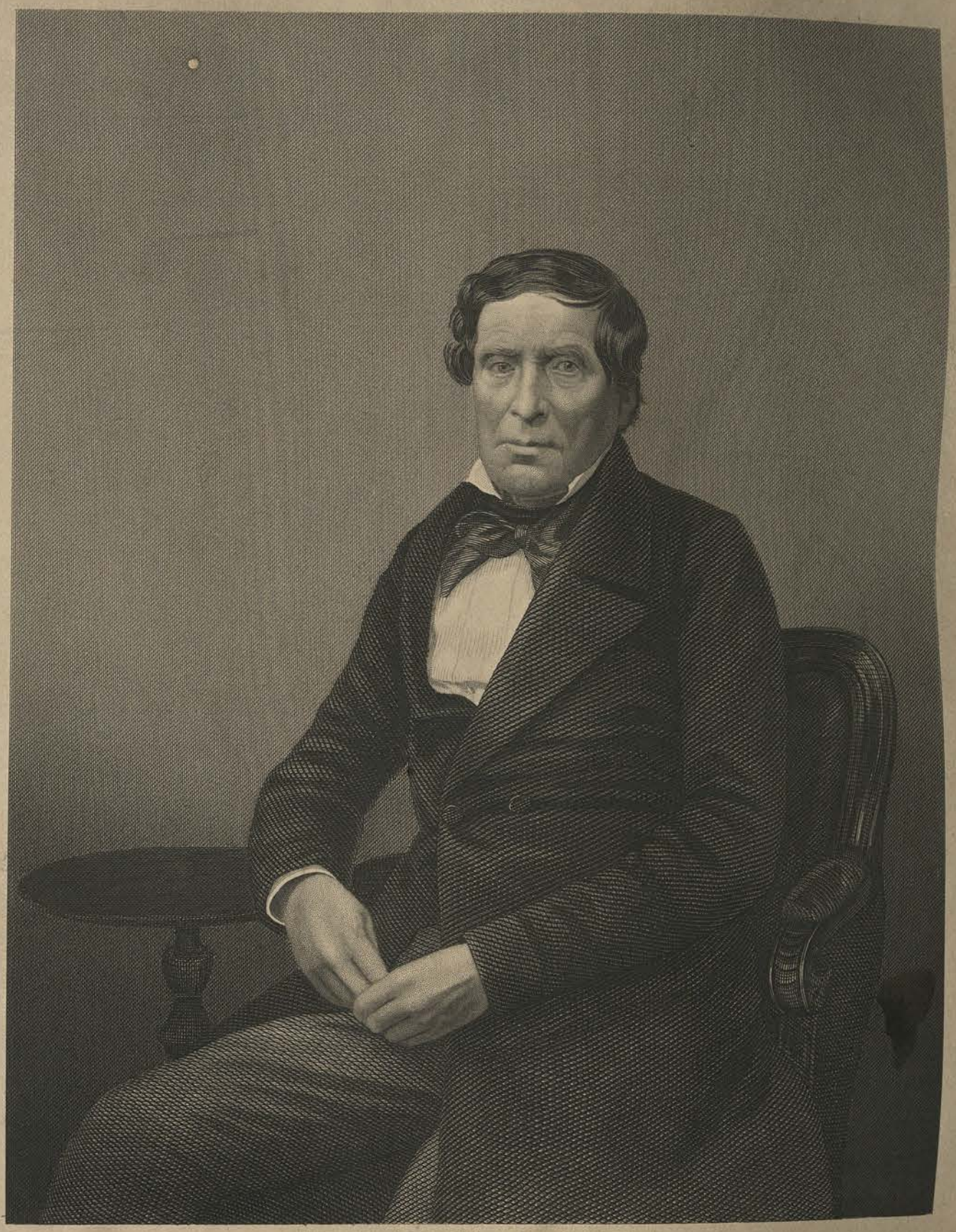
Lord Ebury held the office of Comptroller of the Royal Household from November 1830, down to the retirement of Earl Grey's Ministry in the autumn of 1834; and that of Treasurer of the Household from July 1846, down to July 1847. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1831. His Lordship is a magistrate for Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Cheshire, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the latter county as well as for Middlesex.

Both as a Member of the Lower and of the Upper House, his Lordship has been at great pains, though not as yet with success, to obtain a Royal Commission for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Book of Common Prayer might not advantageously be so curtailed and abridged, or otherwise altered, as to bring its contents into more perfect harmony with the spirit and the wants of the present age.

The noble family of which Lord Ebury is a member traces its descent in the male line to an illustrious house which flourished in Normandy for a century and a half before the conquest of England, and obtained its surname from having held the high and powerful office in that principality of Le Grovenour. The founder of the English Grosvenors, Gilbert Le Grosvenor, came over from Normandy to England in the train of William the Conqueror, and was nephew of Hugh Lupus, Count of Avranches, uncle of the victorious monarch.

The immediate ancestor of Lord Ebury was Sir Thomas Le Grosvenor, Lord of Hulme, whose second son Raufe or Ralph married Joan only daughter and heiress of John Eton, Esq., of Eton (now spelt Eaton), county Chester, and so brought that magnificent estate into the family. His grandson, Richard Grosvenor, Esq., in the first year of Henry VIII., married another heiress, and increased the wealth of the family. The grandson of this gentleman, who was High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1602, had an only surviving son, Sir Richard Grosvenor, Knight, who was elevated to a Baronetcy in 1624, after having discharged the office of High Sheriff both of Cheshire and Denbighshire. The second Baronet was Sheriff of the county of Cheshire in 1644, at which time he raised the *posse comitatus* to oppose the Parliamentarian forces commanded by Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, and suffered considerably in fortune by sequestrations of his landed property on account of his fidelity to King Charles. He was succeeded by a son whose loyalty equalled his own, and who was one of the thirteen gentlemen of Cheshire recommended to be made "Knights of the Oak" on the Restoration in 1660. This Order, however, though projected, was never carried into effect, lest it should revive dormant animosities. It was this gentleman who, as we said above, acquired by marriage the Middlesex property which now belongs to the Marquis of Westminster. His son and successor acted as cup-bearer at the coronation of King George II., but dying without issue was succeeded by a brother, whose eldest son, Sir Richard Grosvenor, twentieth in descent from the companion in arms of William the Conqueror, was raised to the Peerage in 1761 as Baron Grosvenor of Eaton, county Palatine of Chester, and was advanced in 1784 to the Viscountcy of Belgrave and Earldom of Grosvenor. This nobleman's only son, Robert, second Earl Grosvenor, who was advanced to the Marquisate of Westminster in 1831 on the occasion of the coronation of William IV., married the only daughter of the first Earl of Wilton, by whom he left at his death in 1845 three sons, Richard, second and present Marquis of Westminster, Thomas, who succeeded his maternal grandfather as Earl of Wilton under a special remainder, and Robert, Lord Ebury, an account of whose career we have given above.

Lord Ebury and his two elder brothers accordingly sit together in the House of Lords—an instance of family greatness rarely achieved, and, we believe, only twice surpassed in the history of the Imperial Parliament—we allude to the instances of the first Earl of Cork and his three brothers, Lord Boyle, Lord Broghill, and Lord Shannon, and of the first Duke of Wellington, who lived to see his brothers, the Marquis Wellesley, Lord Cowley, and Lord Maryborough, all members of the Upper House of the Imperial Legislature.



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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD LYNDHURST, F.R.S. D.C.L.

"Supplement to The Illustrated News of the World."

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LORD LYNDHURST, F.R.S., D.C.L.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, LORD LYNDHURST, is one of the very oldest and venerable, as well as most eloquent members of the House of Peers. He is the son of Copley, the celebrated painter and Royal Academician, whose father, Richard Copley, emigrated from the county of Limerick to America early in the eighteenth century, and settled at Boston, U.S. The mother of Lord Lyndhurst was a Miss Clarke, who lived to see her son a second time Lord High Chancellor of England, and died in 1836, full of years and full of honour.

John Singleton Copley was the only son of the above marriage, and was born at Boston, U.S., May 21st 1772. Having received his early education under the Rev. Mr. Horne, a private tutor of Oxford, he was entered in 1790 at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1794 as Second Wrangler and Smith's Junior Mathematical Prizeman, the late Dr. Butler, Dean of Peterborough, having been his successful competitor in each contest. He does not seem to have given himself up to classical studies whilst in residence at Cambridge: at all events his name does not appear among the Chancellor's Medallists or among those of Sir W. Browne. His original destination was for the Established Church; but, having been elected a Fellow of his College in 1797, he resolved to follow the law as a profession, and entered himself as a student at Lincoln's Inn. Before leaving Cambridge he had been appointed one of the "Travelling Bachelors" of the University—an appointment which enabled him to visit the United States of America, and to become acquainted with the land of his grandfather's adoption. This visit he is said to have made in company with the celebrated Volney, of whose writings he was in early life an ardent admirer.

Having been called to the bar in 1804, he went the Midland Circuit; but some time elapsed before he attained to any considerable eminence or lucrative practice. He was first brought into notice by a report published by him in 1808 of the "Case of a Double Return for the Borough of Helstone." Time, however, and the necessary changes in the legal profession gradually enlarged his practice and gave scope to the development of his talents. Naturally gifted with a dexterity and plausibility of manner beyond his equals, with a lively perception of the facts of the case, a vigorous intellect, and great energy of character, combined with a style of oratory as clear and correct as it was smooth and persuasive, Mr. Copley gradually rose in public estimation, and became the acknowledged leader of his circuit. In 1813 he was made a Serjeant-at-Law, and King's Serjeant in 1818, and Chief Justice of Chester in the same year. But it was not until the trial of Watson and Thistlewood for high treason in 1817, when he aided Sir Charles Wetherell in the successful defence of the prisoners, that he had an opportunity of displaying his legal ability upon any occasion of great public interest. The part which he played in this important case was not lost upon the populace; and the walls of London were placarded with the words "Copley and Liberty."

The political opinions of Mr. Copley in early life were, doubtless, those of the advanced Liberal school; and the Tory Cabinet saw that a man of his talents and professional position must be an invaluable acquisition to any party. Accordingly the Earl of Liverpool, then at the head of the Administration, procured his return to Parliament for the nomination borough of Ashburton. This was in the year 1818: in the July of the following year he obtained the Solicitor-Generalship, on the elevation of Sir Robert (afterwards Lord) Gifford to the post of Attorney-General. At the close of the year 1823 he was promoted to the Attorney-Generalship, rendered vacant by the elevation of Sir R. Gifford to the Mastership of the Rolls and a Peerage, whom three years later he succeeded in that judicial post also.

He represented Ashburton down to the dissolution of 1826, when he was chosen to represent the University of Cambridge as the colleague of Viscount Palmerston. This position, however, he did not long continue to hold; for his elevation from the Rolls Court to the Woolsack as Lord Chancellor, in succession to Lord Eldon, occurred in the early part of the following year, and his elevation to the Peerage as Lord Lyndhurst at the same time severed the last link which bound him to the University in which he had been reared.

Our readers will see from the above statement that the rise of Lord Lyndhurst, though somewhat late in life, presented a steady course of success. He did not, however, long retain the Great Seal. The dissolution of the Tory Ministry of the Duke of Wellington in November 1830 ejected him, as a matter of course, from the Woolsack and the Court of Chancery, and he retired upon the usual pension. In 1831, however, he was appointed by Earl Grey, in spite of his political opinions, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, which he retained until the return of his party to office and power in November 1834, when he was reappointed to the Chancellorship by Sir Robert Peel. He was again forced to resign the Great Seal on the fall of the Tory Administration in April of the following year; but was appointed a third time in 1841 to the same high office, which he held until the advent of Lord John Russell to power in 1846.

Such is a brief outline of the official career of Lord Lyndhurst, though it is one which does but little justice to the active part which his Lordship has played upon the world of politics. In early life Mr. Copley had been a warm and unconditional supporter of Catholic Emancipation; but in 1827, as a member of Mr. Canning's Ministry, he urged the inexpediency of making any concessions on the subject without taking the fullest securities from the Catholic party for the safety of the Church Establishment. About the same time, however, he displayed his liberality by assenting to

a motion in favour of the validity of Unitarian marriages. Retaining office through Lord Goderich's Administration, he is supposed to have taken a share in breaking up that ill-assorted and inefficient Cabinet; and he did not scruple to endorse the vacillations and concessions of the Wellington Ministry. His official career was marked by few oratorical displays; and though he earned from the "Edinburgh Review" the character of indolence, and of being "the most inefficient Keeper of the Great Seal since the days of Lord Bathurst," it must be owned that he introduced some useful measures of Law Reform. Whilst holding the office of Lord Chancellor in 1830, he introduced a Bill for regulating the Regency in event of the demise of the Crown—which Bill was subsequently adopted and carried by Earl Grey without amendment, and we believe almost without discussion.

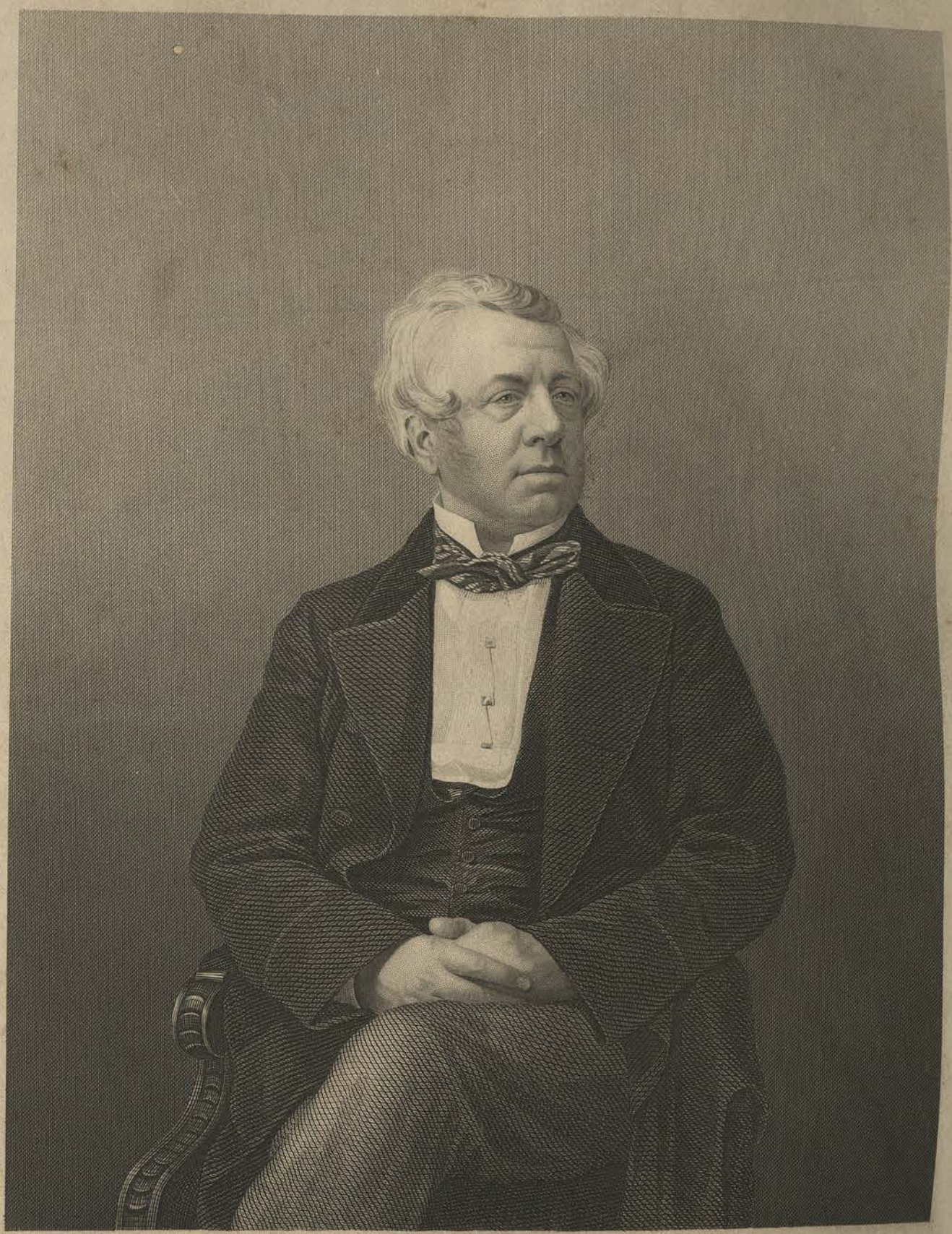
Having been brought up to the Common Law Bar, it was some time before Lord Lyndhurst attained that acquaintance with Equity which he was called on to administer in the Court of Chancery; and though his natural acuteness, his fairness, his temper, and his vigour, prevented him from being ever regarded as a bad judge, he certainly did not establish for himself during his first Chancellorship that high judicial character which he subsequently acquired, and which was mainly the result of his admirable management of the Court of Exchequer as Chief Baron.

In 1831 Lord Lyndhurst became the chief opponent of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords; and when, early in the following year, that measure was carried through the Upper House by a majority of nine votes, it was in some measure to his rashness that it was indebted for its eventual success. On May 7th 1832, he proposed and carried in the committee on the bill a postponement of the disfranchisement clauses, which the supporters of the measure regarded as the sign of a determination to reject that essential portion of it. The Ministry of Lord Grey immediately resigned; but the House of Commons declared, by a large majority, its determination to stand by the bill and the Ministry too, and public dissatisfaction began to show itself in an alarming shape. In this crisis, as some of our readers may remember (though the fact appears to have faded from the public memory), Lord Lyndhurst was entrusted by the King with the formation of a Tory Ministry, composed of persons who were not unwilling to concede some portions of "Reform." He was forced, however, to abandon the task after a few days of unsuccessful effort.

During the first Reformed Parliament Lord Lyndhurst took little active part in debate, except upon legal questions. He carried a bill for setting at rest the long litigation that had arisen out of the Thellusson will case, and in July 1833 defeated Lord Brougham's motion for the establishment of local courts—a measure which, long since, has not only become law but is in active operation. His second tenure of the Chancellorship had in it nothing to distinguish it. Thrown into opposition on the return of Lord Melbourne to power in April 1835, Lord Lyndhurst for some years took an active part in politics. In the July of that year he opposed the Municipal Corporations Reform Bill, into which he contrived to insert some amendments of his own. Impatient at the policy of concession adopted by Sir Robert Peel, Lord Lyndhurst for some years did his best to insure the rejection in the Lords of those measures which the Conservative party in the Lower House sought only to amend. Against the Catholics of Ireland his Lordship was particularly keen; and his denunciations of their whole body as "aliens in blood, in language, and in religion," has naturally rendered his name obnoxious to the inhabitants of the sister island—perhaps the more so because his grandfather was a native of Limerick. Nor will those who sat with his Lordship in the House of Peers forget the "Sessional Summaries" in which he used to review, at the close of every Parliamentary session, in the most severe and caustic manner, the progress made in legislation by a Government which, at the best, was neither collectively nor individually strong. In 1846 he finally retired from office. Since that time he has acted the part of an exalted and impartial critic of the measures brought forward by Liberals and Conservatives alike, content to range himself under the banners of no party as a blind supporter, though it must be owned that he has lent to Lord Derby a stronger support than was probable from his antecedents in office as the colleague of Canning and Sir Robert Peel.

In spite of increasing years, Lord Lyndhurst is still one of the most effective of Parliamentary orators in either House. He is emphatically "the old man eloquent." When he speaks on an important question the House is crowded. His style of oratory is captivating in the extreme, and his voice one of the most clear and musical; though its silvery tones are almost outdone by the clearness of his diction and the chaste and faultless elegance of his style. His allusions to classical literature are frequent; and they are always in good taste and applicable to the subject. His speeches delivered during the last year or two upon the Wensleydale Peerage, on the state of Italy, and on moving the Oaths Abjuration Bill, may rank among the highest of oratorical displays. That he can condescend to trifles was shown by the exquisite bantering with which he defeated the bill proposed by the Marquis of Westmeath for the suppression of barrel-organs and other street nuisances.

Lord Lyndhurst married, in 1819, Sarah, daughter of C. Brunsden, Esq., and widow of Lieut.-Col. Thomas, of the Coldstream Guards, who fell at Waterloo, by whom he has two surviving daughters.



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THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

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THE EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.

The Right Hon. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK HOWARD, seventh Earl of Carlisle, late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is a nobleman whose public reputation rests partly upon his contributions to the literature of his country, and partly on the upright and faithful discharge of several high and important posts under the administrations of Lords Melbourne, John Russell, and Palmerston.

His Lordship is the eldest of the six sons of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., and Lord-Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire, by the Lady Georgiana Cavendish, eldest daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and sister of the sixth Duke, who died in January 1858, and who was soon afterwards followed to the grave by his sister.

The present Earl of Carlisle was born in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, London, on the 18th of April, 1802. Having spent several years at Eton, where (like the late Marquis Wellesley, the Right Hon. George Canning, and the present Earl of Derby), he was distinguished for the soundness of his scholarship, and more particularly for the elegance and correctness of his Latin versification, he was entered as a nobleman at Christchurch, Oxford.

He went into residence at the University in October 1819, as the Hon. Mr. G. Howard, and fully sustained there the reputation of which he had laid the foundation during his boyish days at Eton. At all events, in 1821 he obtained both the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Hexameter Verse, and Sir Roger Newdegate's Prize for English Verse,—the subjects of his prize poems being *Eleusis* and *Pæstum* respectively. In 1822, Michaelmas Term, he passed his examination for the degree, taking a First Class in the School of *Literæ Humaniores*, and graduated B.A. in the following year.

Having accompanied the late Duke of Devonshire on his complimentary visit to Russia and St. Petersburg, at the general election which followed on the dissolution of Parliament in 1826, Viscount Morpeth—for such was the courtesy title which he then bore, in consequence of the death of his grandfather, the fifth Earl—was elected M.P. for the borough of Morpeth, in which the influence of the noble family of Howard predominated then, as it does to the present time. In the general election of 1830 he was chosen, in company with Mr. Henry (now Lord) Brougham, one of the representatives of the important constituency of Yorkshire, for which he was rechosen in 1831. In December 1832, and again in December 1834, he was elected, without a contest, M.P. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, which he continued to represent in the Liberal interest down to the year 1841. But we are anticipating the order of events.

In 1828 he seconded Sir Francis Burdett's motion in favour of Catholic Emancipation—a measure which became law in the following year.

At the meeting of the first Reformed Parliament, in January 1833, Lord Morpeth proposed the re-election of the late Sir Charles Manners Sutton to the Speaker's Chair, being seconded by Sir Francis Burdett. On that occasion he paid a high compliment to the punctuality, dignity, and courtesy of the Speaker, to whose politics as a Reformer he was strongly and conscientiously opposed.

His high personal character and the University *prestige* had ensured to Lord Morpeth the ear of the House of Commons from his first entry upon political life; but he does not appear to have been anxious to burden himself with the cares of office. At all events it was not until the return of the Whig party, under Lord Melbourne, to power, in April 1835, that Lord Morpeth accepted an official post, namely, that of Chief Secretary for Ireland, under the Lord Lieutenancy of the Earl of Mulgrave, now Marquis of Normanby. In this position, the genuine liberality of his political opinions, his frank and courteous demeanour, and the fairness and impartiality with which he administered the patronage of the Irish Executive, rendered him extremely popular in Dublin; and his departure from Ireland, on the advent of the Conservatives to power, with Sir Robert Peel at their head, in the summer of 1841, was lamented by many of his political opponents. So wide and so great was his popularity in the Irish metropolis that, having lost his re-election for the West Riding of Yorkshire at the general election of 1841, he was proposed, during his absence in America, as a candidate for Dublin, on the death of Mr. West, in the January following, and lost his election by a narrow majority of only some 390 votes, in a constituency of upwards of ten thousand voters. During this period of official connection with the sister kingdom, he carried through the Lower House of Parliament the Irish Titles Bill, the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, and the Irish Poor Law Bill.

The accession of Mr. John Stuart Wortley to his father's peerage, as Lord Wharncliffe, in January 1846, offered a fresh opening to Lord Morpeth in the West Riding, and he was returned without a contest by the same constituency by which, four years and a-half previously, he had been ejected from his seat.

In the following July he was appointed Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, under the administration of Lord John Russell; this post he continued to discharge until March 1850. During this time he carried the Public Health Bill, and caused extensive plans for the drainage of London to be laid before the office over which he presided; and it is from that period that the question of sanitary reform may be said to have arrested the attention of the nation.

Lord Morpeth was re-elected by his old constituents in July 1847; but in the October of the following year his father's death removed him to the House of Lords.

In the early part of the year 1850, he succeeded Lord Campbell in the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which he resigned on the retirement of Lord John Russell and his party, in January 1852.

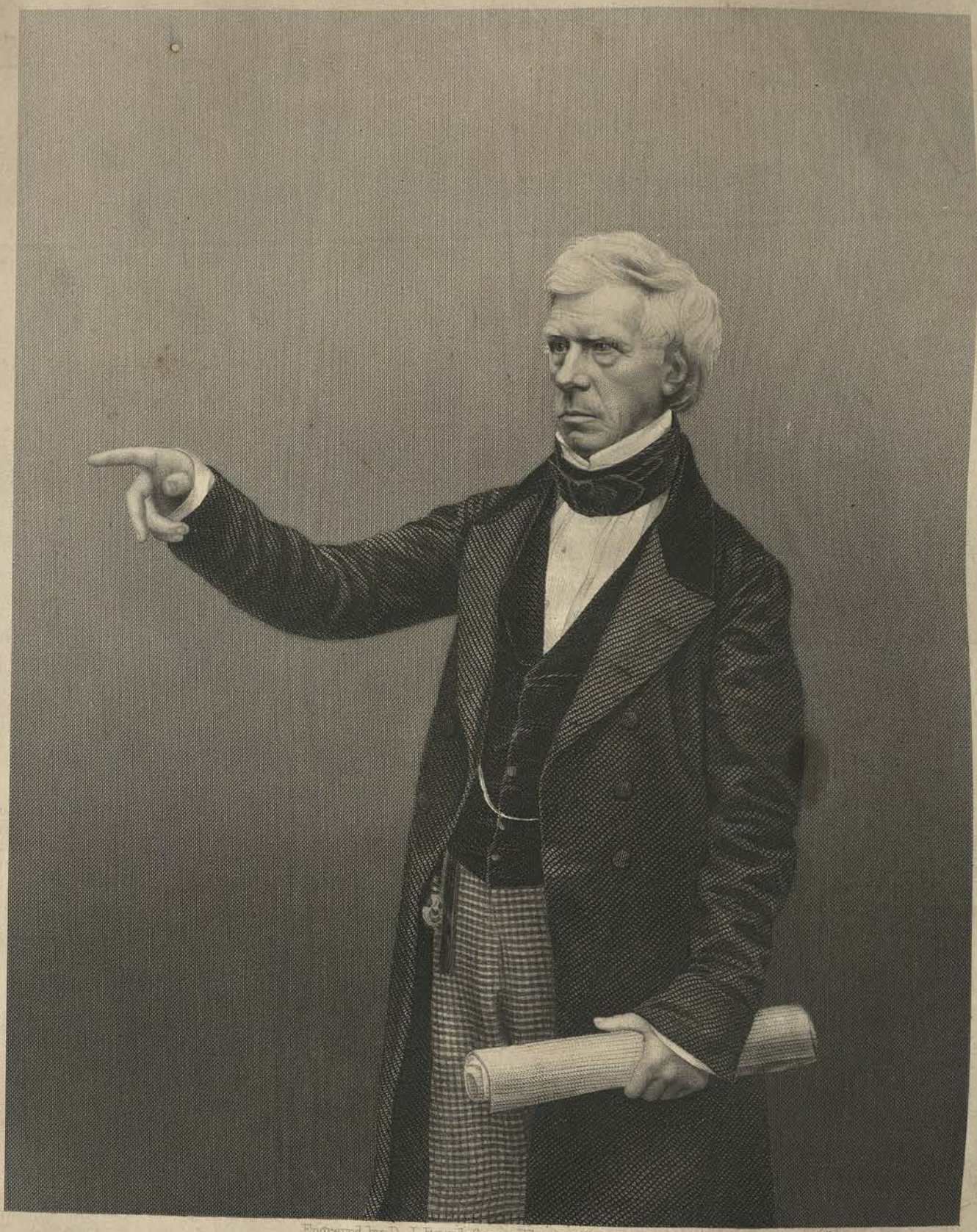
He remained in Opposition during the first Administration of the Earl of Derby, in 1852, and he undertook no office under the Aberdeen Cabinet; but on the assumption of the reins of office by Lord Palmerston, in the early part of 1855, he accepted the post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The remembrance of his former popularity, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, rendered his reception in Dublin more than ordinarily enthusiastic; and we can only say that when he resigned the high and exalted post of Her Majesty's Viceroy in that part of her dominions, it was with feelings of strong emotion and a heartfelt regret on his own part, and with undiminished popularity, that he quitted the green shores of Ireland, and turned his back on the court and metropolis of which, it is not too much to say, that he had for three years been the soul and head as well. As Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, he was *ex officio* Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick, which he considerably increased in splendour and in public estimation, by reviving the ancient ceremonies at the installation of the knights as members, and by introducing Irish manufacture for the costume, as well as by conferring the order, without reference to political party, on so distinguished a hero as General Viscount Gough.

Besides the Earldom of Carlisle, his Lordship enjoys the inferior titles of Viscount Howard, of Morpeth, in the county of Northumberland, and of Baron Dacre, of Gillesland, or of the North, in the county of Cumberland. He is also heir to a moiety of the Barony of Greystoke. He was appointed, in 1847, Lord-Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire in the place of his father, and was made a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter in 1855. His Lordship enjoys the patronage of eight livings in the Established Church.

The Earl of Carlisle, as is well known, represents a branch of the ducal House of Norfolk, being descended from the Lord William Howard, second son of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, better known in the traditionary history of the border country as "Baldwilly," or "Belted Will," Warder of the Western Marches. This nobleman, having shared in the attainder of his family, was restored in blood in 1603, and having married Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of the last Lord Dacre, of Gillesland, became in her right proprietor of Naworth Castle, Cumberland, the ancient and romantic seat of the Dacre family, and also of the manor and Lordship of Hinderskelle, the site of his baronial residence of Castle Howard, which contains an excellent collection of ancient and modern pictures, and of other works of art. Whilst this nobleman's younger son was the progenitor of the Howards of Corby—now represented by Philip H. Howard, Esq., of Corby, late M.P., for Carlisle—his eldest son became the grandfather of Charles, the first Earl of Carlisle, who was Ambassador to the Czar of Muscovy, and Governor of Jamaica, and was deputed by Charles II. to carry the insignia of the Order of the Garter to Charles XI., King of Sweden. His grandson, the third Earl, was for some time first Lord of the Treasury, Constable of the Tower, and Governor of Windsor Castle.

The literary fame of the Earl of Carlisle rests partly on his Prize Poems, and on his frequent contributions of prose and verse to the "Annuals" in their palmy days; he has also published a controversial pamphlet on the Oxford theological controversy, and Lectures on his Travels in the United States, and on the Life and Writings of Pope. More recently he has given to the world a poetical work on the Visions of the Prophet Daniel; but his most popular and most entertaining work is his "Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters," in which the classical reader will find the arguments which identify the modern Bourse Bachi with the site of ancient Troy most fairly and fully urged, and supported by the most convincing arguments.

As Lord Carlisle is unmarried, the heir-presumptive to his Lordship's title is his next surviving brother, the Hon. and Rev. William George Howard, rector of Londesborough, Yorkshire.



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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

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HENRY LORD BROUGHAM, F.R.S.

Lord Brougham, the veteran lawyer, philosopher, orator, statesman, and critic, was born in St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, on the 19th of September, 1778. His father married Miss Eleanor Syme, a daughter of a Scottish clergyman, and niece to Dr. Robertson, the historian. The subject of our memoir was the eldest of six children. He received the rudiments of his education at the High School of his native city, and from thence, at the early age of fifteen, passed to the Edinburgh University, where he soon became remarkable for his extraordinary application to study, and the rapid progress he made in the acquisition of knowledge. At the age of seventeen he wrote a paper on the "Refraction and Reflection of Light," which exhibited so much philosophical research that it found a place in the *Transactions of the Royal Society* for the year 1796. Encouraged by the success of his first effort, the young student made a further contribution on the same subject, and it was inserted in the *Transactions* published in the following year. Subsequently he contributed an able essay on Geometry, in which he showed some original views and a great mastery over the subject. These papers attracted the attention of the leading scientific men of England, and of many of the foreign professors: Brougham was consequently involved in a lengthened correspondence with the heads of the several learned societies, and by mutual consent it was conducted entirely in the Latin language.

Mr. Brougham's academical career terminated in 1799, and in the following year, having chosen the Scottish bar as his profession, he was admitted a member of the Edinburgh Society of Advocates. While practising in this profession he became acquainted with Jeffrey, Sidney Smith, and Horner, prominent members of the renowned Speculative Society of Edinburgh, but afterwards better known as the projectors and writers of the *Edinburgh Review*. Young Brougham attached himself to the society, and, at their periodical meetings, joined in their habits of extemporaneous debate, giving, it is recorded, early evidence of that great power of oratory which afterwards distinguished him; he also attached himself to the party as one of the writers for the *Review*, and, indeed, took upon himself a great portion of the intellectual labour attending its production. "After the third number," says Jeffrey, the editor, "he was admitted upon our staff, and did more for us than anybody." The *Review* was established more as a weapon for political warfare than as a commercial speculation; but its success was so decided, that the publisher undertook to pay the contributors on a liberal scale, instead of receiving their labours gratuitously, as at first intended. This led Brougham to work most industriously. His prospects as a young Whig lawyer were not then very brilliant, and the remunerative occupation of writing for the *Review* was no doubt very welcome. We are told that about five years after it was started, Brougham became somewhat pressed for money, and he wrote to the publisher for an advance. He wanted £1,000; and he felt no hesitation in applying for the amount, "as he could soon clear it off in writing for the *Edinburgh Review*." The cash was cheerfully advanced, and, agreeably to promise, was speedily worked off. Brougham applied himself to literary labour in a most indefatigable manner. On one occasion a whole number of the *Edinburgh Review* (with the exception of two short articles) was the work of his pen.

In 1807 Brougham came to London to plead before the House of Lords in a case relative to the succession to the dukedom of Roxburghe. He brought with him an enviable reputation as an advocate, and finding his professional prospects likely to advance, he resolved upon settling in the metropolis. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn in 1808, and thenceforward practised as a barrister at the Court of King's Bench. Two years afterwards he entered the House of Commons as member for Camelford, a "rotten" borough which he subsequently assisted to disfranchise by the support he gave to the Reform Bill of 1832. His first speech in Parliament was delivered March 5, 1810. It was upon a motion reprobating the conduct of the Earl of Chatham in privately transmitting to the King his narrative of the expedition to the Scheldt. Although his *debut* in the House of Commons was unattended with the success which was looked for by his friends, he soon found occasion to distinguish himself in debate. The Slave-trade question was spoken upon frequently, and with marvellous vigour. He delivered a remarkable speech on the celebrated "Orders in Council," which followed the Berlin decree of Napoleon. He had previously appeared as counsel at the bar of Parliament in behalf of the commercial and manufacturing interests, who opposed the orders in question; and, principally through his exertions, they were partially rescinded. He spoke (in opposition) on Prison Discipline, Reform in India, Army Reform, Education, Foreign Policy, and, in point of fact, took an active part in all the great debates of that very stirring period. Meanwhile, Brougham rose to eminence as an advocate. His speech on the Government prosecution of the conductors of the *Examiner*, for publishing an article on military flogging, entitled "One Thousand Lashes!" was a masterpiece of forensic display. Again, in 1812, he was counsel for the same persons in the famous trial for libel in which the Prince Regent was plaintiff. Brougham's speech was even more offensive at court than the article itself; and, it is said, was never forgotten or forgiven by the Prince.

This brings us to a marked epoch in Brougham's career, namely, the trial of Queen Caroline. He was her Majesty's Attorney-General at the time of the proceedings, and, in that capacity, he had the management of her defence. In fulfilling the duties of his position he delivered two speeches—the one before the House of Lords on the

trial for divorce, and the other before the Privy Council in the argument for the coronation, which had an electric effect upon his hearers, and were received throughout the country with eager interest. Mr. Brougham's masterly defence was so far successful that the most formidable prosecution ever known, albeit supported by the influence of the Court and Government, broke down and was abandoned! After the trial Brougham became a popular idol. The distinguished position of Attorney-General to the Queen gave him, for a time, precedence at the bar, which precedence he lost on the death of her Majesty; but in 1827 he was permanently invested with the silk gown. Early in the year 1830, Mr. Brougham resigned the Parliamentary seat he then held (for Winchelsea), in consequence of disagreeing with the Wellington Ministry on the question of Reform; but he was soon after returned for Knaresborough, and remained its representative until the dissolution of Parliament consequent upon the death of King George IV. and the accession of William IV. Mr. Brougham then sought the suffrages of the electors of Yorkshire, and was returned in a very triumphant manner. As representative of this great constituency—until then thought incapable of returning a candidate not able to boast of high birth and splendid connections—Mr. Brougham took a foremost position in the political world, and become the acknowledged leader of the Opposition party in the Lower House.

About this time the Reform agitation was reaching its climax. The Ministry of the Duke of Wellington was hostile to the measure, and, being beaten on a financial question, was forced to resign; a new Administration was thereupon formed on the basis of Parliamentary Reform, and Brougham was admitted into the Government in a position no less exalted than that of Lord Chancellor of England. In the debates on the Reform Bill, Lord Brougham's eloquence rang through the House of Peers. On the last evening his Lordship spoke five hours in its support, and his speech takes its place as one of the most extraordinary specimens of oratory in modern times.

Brief as our space is, we must find room for a few lines from this most remarkable oration. He replied *seriatim* to the objections advanced by the opponents of the measure, and brought a rare fund of argument, eloquence, and sarcasm to bear upon his subject; he showed a depth and energy of reasoning, and a scope and vigour of style scarcely to be surpassed; finally, he wound up with one of the most impressive appeals ever addressed to a national assembly. "But this I well know," said the Chancellor, "that as sure as man is mortal, and to err is human, justice deferred enhances the price at which you must purchase safety and peace; nor can you expect to gather in another crop than they did who went before you, if you persevere in their abominable husbandry, of sowing injustice and reaping rebellion. * * * * * You are the highest judicature in the realm. It is a judge's first duty never to pronounce sentence, in the most trifling case, without hearing. Will you make this the exception? Are you really prepared to determine, but not to hear, the mighty cause upon which a nation's hopes and fears hang? You are! Then beware of your decision! Rouse not a peace-loving but resolute people. Alienate not from your body the affections of a whole empire. I counsel you to assist with your uttermost efforts in preserving peace, and perpetuating the Constitution. Therefore I pray and exhort you not to reject this measure. By all you hold dear—by all the ties that bind every one of us to our common order and our common country, I solemnly adjure you, I warn you, I implore you, yea, on my bended knees, I supplicate you, reject not this bill!"

The refusal of the House of Lords to accede to the measure demanded by the country *en masse*, the threat to stop the supplies, the expressed determination of the King to create sufficient new peers to carry it, and the subsequent tardy and ungracious yielding of the hitherto obstinate Lords, are matters of fact too well remembered to require recapitulation here. Suffice it to say that the bill did pass; but not without attendant circumstances which showed that the eloquent and energetic appeal of the Lord Chancellor was in no way forced or unwarranted.

The Whig Government, which weathered the storm, and successfully carried the bill just referred to, became scattered in the year 1835, and since that period Lord Brougham has maintained an active but independent position in the House of Lords. In a rapid sketch, like the one to which our space restricts us, it would be impossible to give more than the merest outline of the public services of Lord Brougham since he retired from the woolsack. In looking back upon the endless array of subjects which have occupied the attention of the Government and the Legislature since that period, we scarcely find a single question upon which the energetic Brougham has not been actively engaged. "From that date," a contemporary writes, "he has been an ex-Chancellor, with a pension of £5,000 a year, but always ready for public duties of a legal nature; and a Peer of the realm, criticising, in a perfectly independent manner the measures brought forward by successive Governments, whether Whig or Tory, and occasionally proposing measures of his own." Amongst the latter may be mentioned his bills for the Promotion of Popular Education, for the establishment of County Courts, and other projects of Law Reform.

As a contributor to the literature of his time, Lord Brougham has shown himself active to a degree scarcely credible. While engaged as a legislator—more vigilant than any other—while devoting himself to the pursuits of a most exacting profession, and while fulfilling the manifold and important duties belonging to the position of Lord Chancellor, in a manner more complete than was ever before known, the indefatigable Brougham found time enough to produce a succession of works, the bare enumeration of which would fill the present page. The most notable, perhaps, are his "Inquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers," "Inquiry into Charitable Abuses," "Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the time of George III.," "Lives of Eminent Men of Letters and Science," "Analytical View of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia," &c., &c.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by Mayall.

THE BARON BRUNNOW.

Russian Minister and Envoy Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES.
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BARON DE BRUNNOW,

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S.

ERNEST PHILIPP BARON DE BRUNNOW, is descended from one of the ancient families belonging to the Teutonic order of knighthood, who, in the eleventh century, conquered the three provinces of the Baltic—Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, and converted to the Christian faith the inhabitants of those countries. Since that remote period his family has been established in Courland. Before this country submitted to the dominion of Russia, under the reign of the Empress Catherine II., the nobility of Courland, having but little chance of promotion in their own country, took military service either in Prussia, Saxony, or France. Following this example, the father of Baron Brunnow held the commission of a Staff-officer in the Life-Guards of the King of Saxony. He married Philippine de Lieven, a descendant of a family highly respected in Courland. Their second son, Ernest Philipp, was born at Dresden, 31st of August, 1797. Having completed his education at the University of Leipsic, he was received into the diplomatic service of Russia, at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818, under the reign of the Emperor Alexander I.

In 1821 he was sent to London, as Secretary to Count Lieven, to whom his mother's family was related. In 1823 he was appointed Secretary to the Governor-General at Odessa—Count Woronzow, whose name is so well known in this country. After the signature of the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, he accompanied Count Orloff to Constantinople, and, on his return to St. Petersburg, in 1830, he was promoted to the rank of Senior Councillor to the Foreign Office, which position he occupied nine years. In 1839, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Wurtemburg, and accredited also to the Court of Darmstadt, when he was entrusted with the negotiation of the marriage to be concluded between the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander (the present Emperor) and the Princess of Hesse Darmstadt, daughter of the late Grand Duke.

At that time the state of affairs in the East having been seriously endangered by the ambitious designs of Mehemed Ali, Pacha of Egypt, the Emperor Nicholas thought it necessary to come to a clear and friendly understanding with her Majesty's Government on this important question. With this view Baron Brunnow, on his way to Germany, was sent on a special mission to England. From that period, his diplomatic career, rising in importance, began to attract the attention of the public. The British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, writing to Lord Palmerston to announce Baron Brunnow's mission, added that Count Nesselrode had not hesitated to say, "that unless he were himself to proceed to London, it would not be possible for the Emperor to send thither any person more thoroughly acquainted with the foreign affairs and policy of Russia." The special mission which Baron Brunnow fulfilled in 1839 contributed to remove many difficulties which had existed between Great Britain and Russia. However, the shortness of his stay did not allow him to bring the negotiations to a final conclusion. For this purpose he was sent a second time to London, where he arrived in December, 1839.

The negotiations having been resumed, led to the signature of the Convention of the 15th of July, 1840, which limited the power of Mehemed Ali to Egypt, restored Syria to the Ottoman Porte, and thus removed the danger which threatened at that time to disturb the peace of the Levant. The valuable services rendered by Baron Brunnow in connection with this important negotiation received their well-deserved reward by his appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's. He held this high position from 1840 until 1854. During this period his official duties brought him in contact with the leading men connected with the Administrations of Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Aberdeen. With the late Duke of Wellington he lived in close intimacy, and he was a guest at Walmer only ten days before the death of the Duke.

It is a remarkable fact, and a most honourable feature in Baron Brunnow's public as well as private life, that, having been placed in constant relation with the leaders of opposite parties, he has obtained the esteem and confidence of them all, whether in or out of power. The fair fame he won is due to the principle he has always adhered to, viz., to abstain from interfering with party politics, and to stand aloof from private rival interests, which no stranger should meddle with. In following this rule, he has received the highest compliment which was ever paid to any foreign minister, by one of the most eminent men of our age. This compliment was offered to him by the late Sir Robert Peel, in a speech delivered on the 2nd of March, 1844, at the Russian Company. Sir Robert said:—

"There may have been diplomatists occupying higher diplomatic station, but there never was a man entrusted with the confidence of the Crown who discharged the duties connected with his office in a more honourable or exemplary manner than those duties have been performed by Baron Brunnow. I can undertake to say that there never was a Foreign Minister more zealous for the promotion of the interests of his own country, or more unwilling to make any compromise of its honour, or of anything that could qualify his obligations to watch over the interests of which he is the representative; but, rising above all the petty arts of intrigue, and by the suavity and simplicity of his own conduct, his Excellency has gained the confidence of every Ministry with which he has been called upon to act, and, without sacrificing the interests of his own country, has secured the personal good will and esteem of all those with whom it has been his lot to act.

Flattering as were these terms coming from so great an authority, there is another feature in Baron Brunnow's private life which, in our opinion, gives him even a higher claim to our esteem and goodwill, namely, his kind feelings and courteous behaviour evinced on all occasions towards our middle classes. Baron Brunnow had completed the house occupied by the Russian Embassy, since 1853, in Chesham-place. His first Christmas dinner in his new mansion was given to Mr. Cubitt's workmen! About 300 sat down to dinner, and, not only were they entertained in good old English style, but the Russian Minister and his amiable lady appeared amongst their guests, giving them a hearty welcome. On this occasion Baron Brunnow said "that his first entertainment in his new home was due to those who, by their labour and zeal, had assisted him in accomplishing this work." This act of good feeling was acknowledged at the time by the public press, and we are glad to mention it again because it explains the reason why Baron Brunnow's name has obtained a well-deserved popularity amongst the middle classes in this country, and retained it even at a time when the tide of public opinion had set in strongly against Russia. We do not intend to enter into the details of his diplomatic transactions, which would exceed the limits of this biographic sketch. We merely point out the several treaties which were signed during his residence from 1839 to 1854. We have mentioned already the Convention of the 15th July, 1840, relative to the settlement of the affairs of the Levant. To this we must add the treaty signed with Lord Palmerston in July, 1841, known under the name of *Traité des Dardanelles*, signed by the representatives of all the Great Powers; a treaty signed with the Earl of Aberdeen for the suppression of the African Slave Trade; a treaty signed with Lord Malmesbury in 1852, to secure the integrity of Denmark; and another treaty, signed the same year, to regulate the succession to the Crown of Greece.

We now come to a period of Baron Brunnow's public life which produced sincere regret amongst his numerous friends: we allude to the painful circumstances which put an end to his mission in 1854. But even at a time of popular excitement the angry feelings aroused against the policy of Russia did not extend to the representative of that power. Far from it; the public press gave credit to the efforts he had made to maintain peace, although they had proved unsuccessful. Having advocated the cause of peace, it was expected that little favour would be shown to him by the war party. For one year he remained in St. Petersburg out of office. Nevertheless, his own Government rendered justice to the steadiness of purpose with which he had never ceased to uphold the principle of a pacific policy. Upon this ground he was sent to Paris at the opening of the Conference, which met in February, 1856, in order to re-establish the general peace of Europe. He was appointed Second Plenipotentiary to act in concert with Count Orloff, First Plenipotentiary. The selection of these two men, intimately connected by private friendship, and well known both as conciliatory in their manners and moderate in their views, was considered by the public at large as a proof of the earnest intention of the Court of Russia to arrive at a pacific conclusion. These hopes were realised by the treaty of peace concluded at Paris, on the 30th March, 1856.

Immediately after the Emperor Alexander II. sent Baron Brunnow on a special mission to London, in order to re-establish the diplomatic relations between the two Courts. Having performed this duty he went back to Paris, where the affairs of the Russian Embassy remained under his direction until the arrival of Count Kisseleff, accredited to the Court of France. In consequence of the diplomatic arrangements made by the Imperial Government after the conclusion of the peace, Baron Brunnow was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia. During his residence at Berlin he had the honour of receiving the Emperor, and to accompany His Imperial Majesty to Darmstadt. Soon after he was commanded to resume his former duties at the Court of St. James's. On his arrival at Dover, on the 18th of March, 1858, he received from the inhabitants of that town, where he was personally well known, a mark of attention and regard, we believe, seldom given to a foreign diplomatist. The Mayor and Aldermen presented him with an address, which was published in the newspapers, and met with a cordial response from all sects and parties.

Whilst this circumstance does credit to the constancy of our own national feelings, unchanging when once fairly won, it confers also honour upon a foreigner, who, even in time of war, had never forfeited his claim to our esteem and confidence.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by Kilburn.

ADMIRAL

LORD LYONS, G.C.B. D.C.L. &c.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES.

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199 STRAND & 122 REGENT STREET LONDON.

THE LATE ADMIRAL LORD LYONS, G.C.B. D.C.L. ETC.

THE distinguished Admiral whose name stands at the head of the present biographical sketch was born at Burton House, near Christchurch, Hants, on the 21st of November, 1790. He was the second son of John Lyons, Esq., of Lymington, a major in the Christchurch Volunteers. In 1814, the subject of our notice married Augusta Louisa, second daughter and heiress of Captain Josias Rogers, R.N., by whom he had a family of two sons and two daughters. The elder son, Richard Pennel Beckerton, became *attaché* to the English Embassy in Greece, subsequently held other diplomatic situations, and, after succeeding to his father's peerage, became British Minister at Florence, from whence he was transferred to Washington, U.S. The second son, Captain Edmund Moubray Lyons, R.N., a naval officer who greatly distinguished himself in the Crimea, was killed in action before Sebastopol. The elder of the two daughters was married to Baron Von Wurtzburg, of Bavaria; and the younger to Henry Charles (then Earl of Arundel and Surrey, but afterwards) fourteenth Duke of Norfolk.

The professional career of Admiral Lyons possesses considerable interest. At the early age of eleven he entered the Royal Navy as first-class volunteer on board her Majesty's ship *Royal Charlotte*, under Admiral Sir Harry Neale. In the following year he removed to the *Maidstone;* and in 1807 to the *Active*, thirty-eight guns. While midshipman on board the latter vessel, and serving under Sir John Duckworth in the Dardanelles, he took part in the successful attack upon the redoubt of Point Pesquies. He then went to the East India station, and served nearly two years under Captain Hart and Admiral O'Brien Drury. In November, 1809, he was appointed Lieutenant of the brig *Baracoutta*, having fulfilled the duties of that position some time before receiving his commission. He was still serving in Admiral Drury's squadron when, in August 1810, he performed a dashing exploit, which won him many honours, and secured the marked favour of his Admiral. It was deemed necessary to take the island of Banda Neira, the chief of the group known as the Nutmeg Islands, from the Dutch, and to effect this object it was necessary to escalade the walls of the castle of Belgrea. A night attack was decided upon; and Lieutenant Lyons, leading a small storming party, was the first to scale the walls. The attack thus gallantly commenced was successfully terminated, and the island added to the British possessions in the Indian Seas. This was accomplished during the raging of a terrific storm, and under circumstances which stamped Mr. Lyons as a true British sailor. When the *Baracoutta* brought the intelligence of this success to Madras, Mr. Lyons was rewarded by being nominated Flag-Lieutenant on board the *Minden*, seventy-four. At this time the gallant young sailor had scarcely reached his twentieth year.

In the early part of 1811 Lieutenant Lyons proceeded to the coast of Java, to await the arrival of a squadron then fitting out at different parts of India for the subjugation of that island. Here he performed an achievement of a daring character. Whilst lying off Java he learned from a prisoner that the enemy expected no attack during the monsoon. Lieutenant Lyons was too good a sailor to allow such an opportunity to slip by. He saw it was an opportunity for action; and with a gallantry which excited astonishment and admiration, he put off at midnight with thirty-five men to attack Marrack, a stronghold defended by 180 soldiers, two gun-boats, and fifty-four guns. As the boats approached the fort the moon peeped out from behind a cloud and revealed the sentinels ready to challenge. All hope of surprise was gone; but it was not a moment for hesitation. He boldly pushed on in face of the enemy, and, in spite of a heavy surf, succeeded in landing his little force under the embrasures, and carried the lower battery. This successful manœuvre was rapidly followed up. The fort was not only captured, but held; and, on the dawn of day, the British ensign was floating on the walls! In 1812 Mr. Lyons was appointed commander of the *Renaldo*, in which vessel he escorted Louis XVIII. to France, and the Allied Sovereigns to England. He obtained post rank in 1814, but does not appear to have been actively employed for fourteen years from that date.

Captain Lyons resumed his duties in the service in 1828. He was then nominated to the command of the *Blonde*, 48, appointed for service in the Mediterranean. Subsequently he blockaded the port of Navarino, and afterwards directed the naval part of an expedition ordered to co-operate with the French in the investment of Morea Castle, the only remaining place of strength then held by the Turks in the Peloponnesus. He again distinguished himself by dauntless intrepidity and untiring activity. Besides performing his part upon the sea, he landed and served with the army. During the twelve days and nights immediately preceding the surrender, he was constantly in the trenches, exposed to a tremendous fire of musketry and heavy guns. For his service on this occasion our allies, both French and Greeks, decorated the gallant post-captain with orders of distinction; he received the Insignia of the Order of St. Louis of France, and of Knight Commander of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece. In 1829 the gallant captain was employed to convey Sir Robert Gordon, the British Ambassador, to Constantinople; and in the year 1831 he took Sir John Malcolm as far as Alexandria on his route to Persia. The *Blonde* was the first British vessel of war that ever entered the Black Sea, Captain Lyons having visited both Odessa and Sebastopol in that ship in 1831. In the following year he was removed to the *Madagascar*, and while in command of this vessel witnessed Ibrahim Pacha's bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. Before paying off the *Madagascar* Captain Lyons escorted King Otho and the Bavarian Embassy from

Trieste to Greece, besides performing many other important public services. He gave up his command in 1835. On return to England Captain Lyons received the honour of Knighthood from King William IV., and was nominated to the rank of K.C.H.

We now arrive at a new phase in the gallant captain's long and active career. For a time at least his services afloat were not required; he accordingly sheathed his sword and gave the country the benefit of his energies in diplomatic capacities abroad. He was appointed to the office of Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Athens, and in 1840 received the dignity of a baronetcy in acknowledgment of his civil services. Sir Edmund fulfilled the duties of this important post during upwards of fourteen years, but resigned in February, 1849, on becoming Ambassador to the Swiss Cantons. He remained at Berne until 1851, when he quitted to assume a similar position at the Court of Stockholm. As an Ambassador Sir Edmund is understood to have given satisfaction by the great ability and discretion he invariably displayed; at the same time he gained golden opinions from troops of friends by his courtesy and gallant bearing, by his *bonhommie*, and by the taste he displayed in matters of art and literature. Sir Edmund Lyons resigned his appointment as Ambassador at Stockholm in 1853, in consequence of the then impending war rendering his services at sea far more important to the country than the continuance of his diplomatic functions at a foreign Court.

War against Russia being declared in the autumn of 1854, Sir Edmund Lyons (who had been gazetted to the rank of Rear-Admiral some years previously) took the post of second in command of the Black Sea fleet, Admiral Dundas acting as chief. The transport of the English troops from Varna to the Crimea was executed by Sir Edmund in a masterly manner. The sea for many miles around was covered with ships; yet not the least confusion prevailed, and not a single life was lost in conducting the operations. It was noted that Sir Edmund in the *Agamemnon* was here, there, and everywhere; but always in the right place. At the battle of the Alma he supported the French army ashore by bringing the guns of the ships to bear upon the left flank of the Russians. Subsequently he performed other signal services, and when, in 1855, Admiral Sir Deans Dundas resigned, Sir Edmund was promoted to the chief command; probably no appointment during the Russian war was received with so much satisfaction by the English people. Thenceforward the gallant Admiral took a very active part in the war. He planned the expedition against the Russian forts along the Sea of Azoff, in the execution of which Kinburn was captured, the fortress of Kertch was reduced, and other important services performed.

A remarkable service rendered by Sir Edmund is thus related by the correspondent of the *Times*:—"A day or two after the battle of Balaklava Sir Edmund Lyons, on landing, learned to his astonishment that orders had been issued to the Naval Brigade to embark as many guns as possible during the day, for Balaklava was to be evacuated at night—of course surrendering to the enemy the greater portion of the guns. On his own responsibility the Admiral at once put a stop to the execution of this order, and went in search of Lord Raglan, who, it appears, had come to the resolution of abandoning Balaklava in consequence of the opinion expressed by the engineers that after the loss of the redoubts in our rear, lately held by the Turks, we ought to concentrate our strength on the plateau. Taking Lord Raglan aside, Sir Edmund Lyons strongly opposed these views; he pointed out that the advanced position in the valley in front of which these redoubts were situated, had been originally occupied in accordance with the advice of those very officers and in opposition to that of Sir Edmund, who had suggested at the time that they were covering too much ground. He argued that, as the engineers had been mistaken once they might be wrong again; and he clinched his argument by saying, that whatever might be the value of his opinion in such a case, he was, at all events, entitled to pronounce an opinion as to the insufficiency of Kamiesch as a harbour for the allied armies; that this harbour was utterly inadequate; and that the abandonment of Balaklava meant the evacuation of the Crimea in a week. After some conversation, Lord Raglan said, 'Well, you were right before, and this time I will act upon your advice.' Sir Edmund obtained leave to countermand the orders which had been issued; Balaklava was maintained as our base of operations, and the army was saved from what might have proved an inglorious defeat, if not a terrible disaster. This was, perhaps, the most important of all the services rendered by the Admiral, and he well deserved the peerage which it earned for him."

Soon after the proclamation of peace, Sir Edmund Lyons was promoted to the dignity of full Admiral, and subsequently to the Peerage, as Baron Lyons of Christchurch, Hants—this being the only creation for naval services during the war. His Lordship received from the Sultan the order of the Medjidie of the first class; he was made Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy by the King of Sardinia; decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor of the French; and made an Honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford.

On the occasion of the Queen's visit to Cherbourg, Lord Lyons commanded the squadron which accompanied her Majesty, and this was destined to be the last public duty to be performed by the gallant Admiral. He died on the 23rd of November, 1858, at Arundel Castle, the seat of his son-in-law, the Duke of Norfolk, having lived to see the sixty-eighth anniversary of his birth.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by Mayall.

GENERAL

SIR JOHN FOX BURGOYNE, G.C.B.

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GENERAL SIR JOHN FOX BURGOYNE, BART., G.C.B.

THE gallant veteran whose name stands at the head of this memoir has been actively employed in the service of his country for more than half a century. He is the son of the Right Hon. General John Burgoyne, who commanded the forces in America in 1777, and who, in consequence of not having been supported by General Howe (as intended), in a very bold movement against the insurgents, was forced to surrender to the Americans. He is named Fox after the celebrated Charles James Fox, who was the intimate friend of his father, and stood sponsor to the son. He was born in 1782, and educated at Eton, where he was fag to Hallam, the historian. At the conclusion of his educational studies, he was sent to the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, where he underwent the usual course of training for the army, and on the 29th of August, 1798, was gazetted to a lieutenancy in the Royal Engineers.

In April, 1800, Captain Burgoyne sailed in the memorable expedition under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. From thence he went to the Mediterranean, and took part in the blockade of Malta and the capture of Valetta, its capital; which undertaking, after a stubborn resistance on the part of the French, placed the strong citadel of the Mediterranean under the rule of the British. In 1806 he was at Sicily under Sir John Moore, and in the following year proceeded to Egypt, where he was present at the capture of Alexandria, and at the siege of Rosetta. His spirited conduct on these occasions attracted the notice of the commander-in-chief, won especial mention in the dispatches, and still further increased the high opinion entertained of the zeal and professional skill of the gallant young engineer. At the close of the last-named expedition Sir John Moore again applied for his services, and he accordingly returned to Sicily in the autumn; was employed in Sweden; and from thence went to Portugal; was present at the whole of the campaign, and finally at the terrible retreat on Corunna. In the last-named affair, Captain Burgoyne was ordered to blow up the bridge of Benevente, so as to stop the advance of the French; but, in order to detain them as long as possible, he was instructed to delay firing the mine until the very last moment. The French advanced parties held the further end of the bridge at the moment he exploded the charge, which completely destroyed the structure. Again, in the retreat before Massena to the Lines of Lisbon, he received orders to blow up Fort Conception as soon as the French advanced in force; but, in order to check their passage as effectually as possible, his orders were imperatively strict—not to be deceived by any detachment, but to remain steady until the main body of the French moved up. This operation, like the one before mentioned, required much coolness and nerve as well as great professional skill; it is almost needless to add that they were both entirely successful.

After a short leave of absence, Captain Burgoyne was ordered to join the army of Sir Arthur Wellesley in the Peninsula, in which he served until the close of that protracted war, having been personally engaged in all the sieges and in almost every general action. He took part in the passage of the Douro, the battle of Busaco, the two sieges of Badajoz, the siege and battle of Salamanca, the battle of Vittoria, the siege of St. Sebastian, the action of the Bidassoa, the battle of the Nivelle, the passage of the Adour, the blockade of Bayonne, &c., &c. The sieges in the Peninsula did not give much opportunity of testing the professional merits of the corps of engineers, as, for want of Sappers and Miners, and the scarcity of every requisite for such an undertaking, they were forced to convert the sieges into what the French call *attaques brusquées*, and our army paid in loss of life for our neglect of the scientific branches of the service; nevertheless, the engineers distinguished themselves for great readiness of resource, zeal, and gallantry; and it was noted as a remarkable fact, that in spite of the total want of everything necessary for regular siege operations, the same fortresses in the Peninsula, when attacked by the British and garrisoned by the French, fell in a much shorter time than when attacked by the French and garrisoned by the Spaniards—although the French engineers possessed all the means of which the English were so deficient. Colonel Burgoyne (for he had arrived at the rank of Colonel during the war), was either first or second in command of the engineers at all the sieges of the Peninsula. The Duke of Wellington frequently expressed a very high opinion of his military capacity, and, in reference to the diffidence of manner which always characterised the gallant officer, used to say of him:—"If Burgoyne only knew his own worth there would be no one equal to him."

Within a few months of the termination of the Peninsular War, the indefatigable Burgoyne was again in active service. He was appointed Commanding Engineer of the Expedition to New Orleans, under Major-General Sir Edward Pakenham. Here he found repeated opportunities of distinguishing himself; his spirited conduct at the attack upon the enemy's entrenched position, and at the siege of Fort Bowyer, brought him prominently forward and very materially advanced his professional prospects. He was highly complimented by the commander-in-chief; and his services were more than once acknowledged and laid before the Government in the dispatches of General Sir John Lambert.

Sir John Burgoyne was not present at the battle of Waterloo. Sir Thomas Picton, who had learned his value in the Peninsula, was desirous of securing so able an officer for the army in Flanders, and made an application to the Government with this view; but it appears that the Master-General of the Ordnance did not give his sanction, and thus,

by nature of the important duties in which he was engaged, Colonel Burgoyne was denied the opportunity of serving at Waterloo. With this exception, the gallant Colonel had been present in every great action of the war; and within a few weeks after the battle he was once more under the orders of his great commander, having joined the army at Paris on the 19th of July, 1815, and from this time he remained in its ranks till the close of the occupation. The Colonel was twice wounded; but on each occasion he recovered rapidly and returned to his duties.

To a soldier of a less energetic disposition than Colonel Burgoyne, the interval of a peace of forty years' duration would have represented a long period of comparative ease and retirement. But the Colonel was too active for anything of the kind; he adapted his energies to other work, and rendered great service to the country in purely civil capacities. During thirteen years he held the appointment of Chairman of the Board of Public Works in Ireland, and greatly ameliorated the condition of the poor of that country, at a most critical period, by the engineering operations which he promoted and carried out. In 1845 he was selected to fill the responsible position of Inspector-General of Fortifications, a post for which he was acknowledged to be particularly qualified. While thus engaged, he addressed an official letter to the Duke of Wellington representing the defenceless condition of our coasts and seaports; a question which the great Duke at once agitated, and it has ever since been discussed in Parliament.

At the time of the famine in Ireland, in 1847, Burgoyne was appointed to conduct the commission for the relief of Irish distress. In reference to the many other "commission" duties readily undertaken by the gallant General, a contemporary, whose pages are exclusively devoted to military men, and matters belonging to their profession, observes, that "it would be difficult to mention a public undertaking of any importance, from the commission on the penny postage scheme to those on Westminster Bridge or the Great Exhibition, with which Sir John Burgoyne has not had some connection." It is well known, also, that he has been employed by the Government in many confidential transactions, the nature of which will never be allowed to transpire.

When it became evident that Russia was bent upon disturbing the peace of Europe, Sir John Burgoyne was sent to Constantinople to report on the measures necessary for the defence of the city, the English and French Governments not having determined, up to that time, to send a force sufficiently large to undertake more important operations. As soon as the gallant officer returned to England the expedition against Sebastopol was decided upon, and he was appointed Lieutenant-General on the staff of the army in Turkey. Sir John had the arrangement of the plans for the landing of the British forces in the Crimea, and he originated the celebrated flank movement to the south side of Sebastopol. From the very first he pointed out that the Malakhoff was the key to the entire position, and urged the concentration of all the energies of the Allies on that point. He conducted the siege operations before Sebastopol up to March, 1855, when, in consideration of his age and lengthened service, he was recalled from the post, and his arduous work was left to be carried out by Sir Henry Jones, and his prediction as to the Malakhoff to be fulfilled by the allied armies.

In 1856 he was advanced to the rank of General, was made a Baronet of the United Kingdom, a grand officer of the Legion of Honour, and received from the Sultan the Order of the Medjidie of the first class. He was also appointed Colonel and Commandant of the Royal Engineers, was made F.R.S., and received the degree of D.C.L. of Oxford. In October, 1858, Sir John was sent to Paris on a mission to present the funeral car of Napoleon I. to the Emperor of the French in the name of her Majesty.

The gallant General is the author of several important papers on military affairs in the Royal Engineers' professional papers; also of a treatise on "Blasting Rocks," and a pamphlet entitled "Army Reform." He has, moreover, contributed some interesting and valuable articles to the magazines of the day on subjects connected with the army in general and his branch of the service in particular.

Sir John Burgoyne married, in 1821, Charlotte, daughter of Colonel Rose, by whom he has a numerous family. His only son is a commander in the Royal Navy.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by John Faulkner of Manchester.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL

SIR GEORGE WAKELYN HARRY SMITH, K.C.B.

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SIR HARRY SMITH, BART. G.C.B.

Sir Henry George Wakelyn Smith, Bart., G.C.B., or, as he is generally called, Sir Harry Smith, is a native of Whittlesea, Isle of Ely, where his father was established in good practice as a surgeon, and where the subject of our memoir was born, in the year 1788.

He entered the army in 1805 as second Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, and it was not long before he was actively engaged in the field. He was present at the siege, storming, and capture of Monte Video, in February, 1807, and took part in the assault on Buenos Ayres under Brigadier-General Crawfurd. From thence he went to Copenhagen, and was in command at the second bombardment and ultimate capture of that city by the forces under Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart. He was next employed in Spain under Sir John Moore; here he took an active part in every engagement connected with the war, from the battle of Vimiera, in 1808, down to the embarkation of the troops at Corunna, in 1809. Later in the same year he returned to the Peninsula, and took a prominent part in the severe action at the bridge crossing the Coa, near Almeida; in this engagement the gallant officer was unfortunately wounded. This casualty deprived Sir Arthur Wellesley of Smith's services at the battle of Talavera; but he recovered in time to join the army in the next important event of the campaign. He commanded a company sent in pursuit of the French General, Massena, from the lines of Lisbon; he was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onoro, where he held the command of a brigade of the Light Division. At the siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo he greatly distinguished himself; and at Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and, indeed, at every engagement throughout the war, he rendered efficient and distinguished service.

The termination of the Peninsular war afforded General Smith a brief respite from active duties; but his sword was not long in its scabbard. He was appointed to an important command under General Ross, in America, and won such honours by his spirited conduct at the assault and capture of Washington, in August, 1814, that he was selected to carry the official dispatches to England. He immediately returned to the seat of war, was appointed Military Secretary to Sir Edward Pakenham, and was present at the disastrous attack on New Orleans, where his gallant commander fell in his arms mortally wounded. He took part in the siege and capture of Fort Bowyer under Sir John Lambert, and returned to Europe in time to win honours on the field of Waterloo; he was acting as Assistant-Quartermaster-General to the Sixth Division when Wellington's victory put an end to the war.

Sir Harry Smith served as Deputy Adjutant-General at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, subsequently in the West Indies, and afterwards at the Cape of Good Hope. He held command of a division throughout the protracted operations against the Kaffir tribes, in 1834-5.

In 1840 he was transferred to a field where his services became in the highest degree important. He was appointed Adjutant-General to the forces in India, and in that capacity was present at the battles of Gwalior and Maharajpore; on the latter occasion he so gallantly distinguished himself that he secured a highly favourable recognition of his services in the official dispatches, and subsequently received the decoration of a K.C.B. On the outbreak of the war against the Sikhs in the Punjab, Sir Harry Smith was again called into active service. He was in command of a division at the glorious victory of Moodkee, on December 21, 1845, where he displayed great gallantry, and a marvellous degree of coolness and resource. The Commander-in-Chief (Sir Hugh Gough), in giving his description of the battle for the information of the Home Government, said:—"On the conclusion of such a narrative it is surely superfluous in me to say that I am, and shall be to the last moment of my existence, proud of the army I had the honour to command. Sir Harry Smith fully realized the high expectation I had formed of him as a leader of division."

The news of this victory arrived in England in February, 1846, upon the receipt of which both Houses of Parliament passed resolutions of thanks to the Governor-General, Commander-in-Chief, Sir Harry Smith, and the army generally. One resolution of the series, having special reference to the subject of this sketch, may be appropriately inserted here. It was to the effect "that this House desires to tender its thanks to Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., and to the several officers under his command, for the eminent services rendered in the recent arduous and successful operations in India."

Although the services of Sir H. Smith were thus recognised and rewarded, he did not otherwise receive the meed of approbation to which he was entitled. The achievements of Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge naturally dimmed the less conspicuous but no less gallant deeds of Sir Harry Smith. But his opportunity was yet to come!

The battle of Aliwal, with which the name of Sir Harry Smith will ever be remembered, occurred on the 28th of January, 1846. "In this decisive and glorious action," wrote Sir H. Hardinge in a General Order, "the enemy's infantry were dislodged from every position and village they attempted to hold by rapid charges at the point of the bayonet. Their horsemen were driven from every part of the field by repeated charges, in which the superior valour

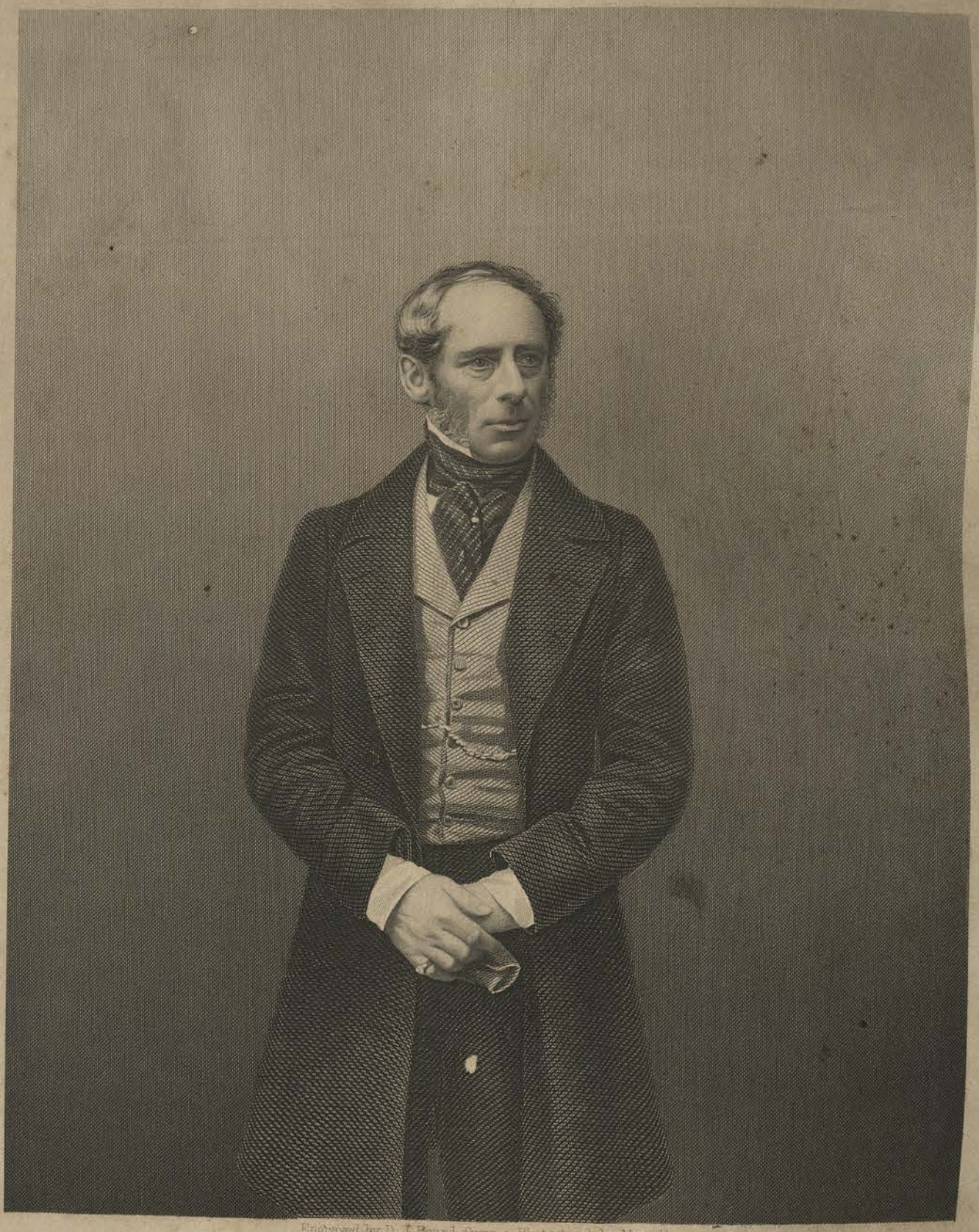
of the European and native cavalry was most conspicuous, and the artillery moving with its accustomed celerity was always well in front, directing its fire with precision and effect. The result of these noble efforts of the three arms, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, in which the valour and discipline of the troops were happily combined with the skill of the commander, has been the signal defeat of the enemy, who was driven across the river with great loss, his camp being captured, and fifty-two pieces of artillery remaining in the hands of the victors. * * * To Major-General Sir Harry Smith and the brave troops he commanded, the Governor-General conveys the tribute of his admiration, and the grateful acknowledgments of the Government and people of India. The service rendered was most important, and was accomplished by the ability of the commander and the valour of the troops."

On April 2nd, 1846, the thanks of the two Houses were again awarded to the Governor General, Commander-in-Chief, and army in India; but this time Sir Harry Smith reaped the richer harvest. In the House of Lords the resolution was moved by the Earl of Ripon, seconded by the Earl of Auckland, and fully endorsed by the Duke of Wellington. In the House of Commons the late Sir Robert Peel was the mover, and he marked the occasion by one of his most eloquent and effective speeches. "Sir," said Sir Robert, "of the battle itself I will not speak. The victory was most complete. It is so well described by the gallant officer who achieved it, that I will not weaken the effect of his description. But, Sir, what have been the services of that gallant officer? These events add a new lustre to his past history (loud cheers). He was at the storming and capture of Monte Video; he was at the assault on Buenos Ayres; he served in the Peninsula from the battle of Vimiera to Corunna; he was wounded in Crawfurd's action on the Coa; he was at the actions of Fuentes d'Onoro; at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; at the siege of Badajoz; at Salamanca, at Vittoria, at Orthes; at the battles of the Pyrenees and Toulouse; at Washington, New Orleans, and at Waterloo (loud and long continued cheering). What a series of gallant services! How rejoiced I am that there should be an opportunity, through these signal successes, of bringing before the view of a grateful country a long life of military exertions and an unbroken series of military honours (cheers). After he had achieved that signal success for which we are about to give him special thanks, after he had thrown back the enemy across the river, he instantly returned to join his commanding officer, Sir Hugh Gough. He arrived on the 8th, two days before the signal victory was gained by the force under Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge, and he took a distinguished part in the action of Sobraon. For his services and for the victory which he gained on the 28th of January, I propose that there should be a distinct and separate acknowledgment, separate from that which I shall propose to the Commander-in-Chief Sir Hugh Gough, and to the Governor-General Sir H. Hardinge, for that, not more glorious, but perhaps more important victory gained by the British army at Sobraon."

The freedom of the City of London, the thanks of the Honourable East India Company, the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Bath, the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, and other honours, were also conferred upon the gallant General.

On his return to England he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the Rifle Brigade; and in September, 1847, he was nominated Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. In this capacity he conducted the operations of the Kaffir War of 1851-2. The want of adequate forces on the part of the British, the extent of the frontier, and the undoubted popularity of the rebel chiefs among the Kaffir tribes, rendered the war a long and harassing one. Before its termination, Sir Harry Smith was re-called by Earl Grey in favour of Major-General Cathcart. The latter arrived on April 7th, 1852, and immediately assumed the command. Sir Harry Smith left King William's Town on the following day, and sailed from Cape Town for England, after various demonstrations of respect from the principal inhabitants.

Sir Harry, in 1814, married a Spanish lady, the Donna Juana de los Dolores de Leon, but has no children to inherit the honours of his distinguished name.



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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR JOHN SOMERSET PAKINGTON, BART.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

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THE RIGHT HON. SIR J. S. PAKINGTON, M.P. D.C.L.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN-SOMERSET PAKINGTON, Bart., M.P. for Droitwich, is descended from a family whose lineage is traced as far back as the time of Henry I. Among his ancestors we find many who did service to the State in various ways, and for which they were rewarded by Royalty. As an example, in the twentieth year of the eighth Henry's reign, that King granted, "that he, the said John Pakington, for the time to come, shall have full liberty during his life to wear his hat in his presence, and not to be uncovered on any occasion or cause whatsoever against his will and good liking." Later in the family records, we find Sir John Pakington, K.B., one of the Privy Council, and an especial favourite of Queen Elizabeth. Her Majesty appears to have first noticed Sir John in her progress to Worcester, when she invited him to attend her Court, where he lived at his own expense, in great splendour and reputation, with an equipage not inferior to some of the highest officers, although he had no greater honour than Knight of the Bath, which was conferred upon him in the life-time of his father. He was remarkable for his stature and comely person, and had distinguished himself so much by his manly exercises that he was called "Lusty Pakington." He married the widow of an Alderman of London, "who left her very rich, and that consideration, together with her youth and beauty, made it impossible for her to escape the addresses even of the greatest persons about the Court; but Sir John was the only happy man who knew how to gain her." This lady appears to have had four children by her first marriage, three by Sir John Pakington, and surviving him, she married Lord Kilmorey, and afterwards, as a fourth husband, Thomas Earl of Kelly!

A few steps lower in the lineage, and we arrive at another Sir John Pakington, who was entrusted by King Charles with a commission for arraying men for his service in Worcestershire, on account of which he was taken prisoner, committed to the Tower, and fined £5,000. But his zeal in the loyal cause never swerved; on regaining his freedom he had the courage to join King Charles II. at the battle of Worcester, and was taken prisoner there, yet was so popular that when afterwards tried for his life, not one witness could be procured to swear against him; he was consequently acquitted and set at liberty. The grandson of the last-named Baronet was the original of Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley, and the last of the race in a direct line, was the eighth baronet, Sir John Pakington, D.C.L., who died in 1830, and the title thereupon became extinct. The eldest sister of this gentleman married William Russell, Esq., of Powick, in the county of Worcester, and dying in 1813, left a son, John-Somerset Russell, Esq., the subject of our present memoir, who succeeded to his father's estate, and subsequently to his uncle's, and assumed the surname of Pakington, in accordance with the wish of his deceased relative.

John-Somerset Russell, Esq.; or, as he was called upon the death of his uncle, John-Somerset Pakington, Esq., was born at Powick Court, Worcester, in February, 1799. He was educated first at Eton, and afterwards at Oriel College, Oxford. His public life may be said to have commenced in 1832, when he was elected Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Worcester. Two years afterwards he was appointed Chairman of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions, and in 1837 entered the House of Commons as representative of the borough of Droitwich. The extensive property in the county of Worcester which formed his double inheritance, together with the interest possessed by the family throughout the district, have secured to the honourable gentleman the undisturbed possession of the Parliamentary seat for this borough from the date of his first election. For many years he discharged the duties of his position in the quiet, unobtrusive manner characteristic of the English country gentleman. As Chairman of the Quarter Sessions he had honourable yet onerous duties to perform, and he continued to discharge them with great credit to himself and advantage to his county during a period of no less than twenty years, and he would, no doubt, have still held the appointment, had not recent events called him to a position the responsibilities of which demanded undivided attention. He resigned the Chairmanship of the Worcestershire Quarter Sessions in 1854, when he undertook the direction of the Colonial Office in the first Government of the Earl of Derby. As a member of the legislative body the honourable gentleman followed the Conservative party. In the early part of his career he was not distinguished as a debater; but he was regular in his attendance at the House, and diligent in the performance of the Parliamentary duties having special reference to his own constituency.

When the late Sir Robert Peel announced his great Free-trade policy, Mr. Pakington was a Protectionist, and he remained so. Unmoved by the arguments of that sagacious statesman, he held to the convictions of his party and resisted Sir Robert throughout, in all probability little dreaming that the day would come when he himself would be in power and compelled to bow to the wisdom of the legislation he then opposed. But if he held back on the question of the Corn Laws, he went in advance of his party in dealing with other matters. On popular education, for instance, he evinced liberal ideas, and exerted himself greatly to promote its development. Mr. Pakington's resistance to the Free-trade measures of Sir Robert Peel did not lessen the personal friendship which had long existed between the honourable member and the then Premier. Sir Robert could be a stern enemy in politics, and yet remain an attached friend in private. Forgetting the opposition he had received from the Member for Droitwich he availed himself of

the last moment of his political power to reward the zeal and invariably consistent public conduct of the honourable member by reviving in his favour the baronetcy which had been so long associated with his adopted name, but, as before mentioned, had become extinct on the death of the eighth baronet, in 1830.

Sir John Pakington was accordingly gazetted to the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom on June 30, 1846.

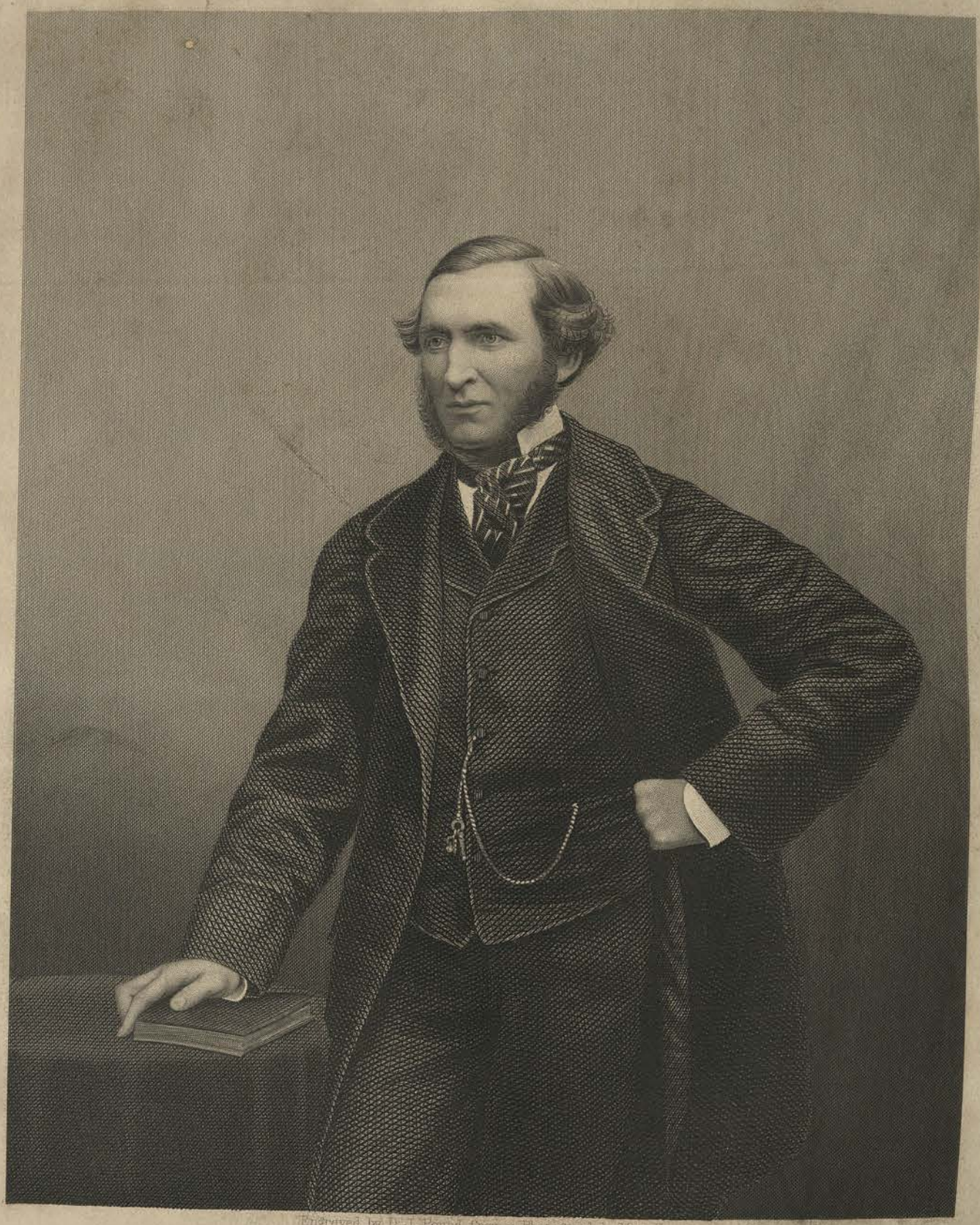
During the Premiership of Lord John Russell, Sir John was active in the performance of his duties as a member of the House. A more indefatigable committee-man could scarcely be desired. In the discussion of the Sugar Duties and the condition of our West Indian Colonies, conducted in committee under the chairmanship of the late Lord George Bentinck, the information and ability of the worthy Baronet were of essential service. He joined in most of the debates of the time, and still continued his exertions for the extension and improvement of Public Education. This question he agitated not only in Parliament, but at great meetings in different parts of the country, by his influence as a private individual, and as a member of the Council on Popular Education.

The first Ministry of Lord Derby was formed in March, 1852, and Sir John Pakington was entrusted with the seals of the Colonial Department. The appointment was not looked upon as a happy one; it was thought that Sir John's qualifications, although indisputably varied and equal to such duties as those belonging to the office of Chairman of Quarter Sessions, were by no means sufficient for the responsible post of Secretary of State for the Colonies. He remained in office only a short time, but sufficiently long to quiet such apprehensions. He entrenched himself in his office, took pains to adapt himself to his duties, and worked most industriously and successfully in his department. Eleven months, however, put a period to his reign in the Colonial Office.

Sir John's return to the Opposition benches did not damp his ardour in public affairs. He continued to devote himself with untiring zeal to the advancement of those practical measures on which, after all, in the long run, the greatness of our nation depends. Foreign policy and military and naval organization are questions which must depend for their value, and vary in their importance with the internal state of our neighbours on the Continent. Our interest in them will never cease; but the weight of our interference, if interference there must be, will ever depend upon the soundness of our own system at home. While, therefore, Sir J. Pakington gave that general attention which is due from every leading public man to those important and historical matters which occupied the attention of this country and of Europe during the years 1854-5-6, he gradually devoted his leisure time in furtherance of some system of general education for the people in which the ecclesiastical organization which we have inherited from our forefathers might be combined with that habit of free and voluntary action which is the pride of our age. Other questions of domestic policy, also, had the advantage of Sir John's abilities and active disposition. He was, moreover, a prominent member of Mr. Roebuck's famous Committee of Inquiry into the State of the Army before Sebastopol.

The second Ministry of the Earl of Derby was formed in March, 1858, Sir John Pakington occupying the important post of First Lord of the Admiralty. In this department the right honourable gentleman's characteristic zeal and industry soon became apparent. Although he did not "re-construct" the navy, he did a great amount of public good in pointing out where it was deficient, and in setting the machinery of the Government actively to work to develope the strength of that important service. By rapidly completing important works which had been long slowly progressing, and by extending, altering, and adapting others, the First Lord of the Admiralty (to use his own words) "found means to increase the effective strength of the navy no less than one-third;" and this, too, at a comparatively insignificant cost! Out of the world of politics, and among naval men especially, Sir John's rule at the Admiralty has been looked upon with lively feelings of satisfaction.

The Right Honourable Baronet has been married three times. First, on the 14th of August, 1822, to Mary, only daughter of Aglionby Slaney, Esq., of Shifnal, by whom he has a son and heir; this lady died in January, 1843. On the 4th of June, 1844, he espoused Augusta, daughter of Dr. Murray, Bishop of Rochester. She died in 1848, and Sir John was married to his present amiable lady (daughter of the late T. C. De Crespigny, Esq., and widow of Colonel Davis, M.P.) on the 5th of June, 1851.



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SIR HUGH MAC-CALMONT CAIRNS,

D.C. M.P. &c.

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SIR HUGH MAC CALMONT CAIRNS, M.P.

Sir Hugh Mac Calmont Cairns, the representative in the House of Commons of the citizens of Belfast, and the holder of the important office of Solicitor-General in the second Government presided over by the Earl of Derby (March 1858 to June 1859), is one of the sons of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, County Down, in Ireland. He was born in Belfast, in the month of February, 1819.

The education of the subject of the present biographical sketch was commenced in one of the leading schools in his native city, from whence he was removed to Trinity College, Dublin. Here he pursued a comparatively brief, but remarkably successful, academical career, contemporaneously with several young students who have since won reputation and distinction in different parts of the world. His progress was rapid and successful; in the classics he was particularly fortunate, having early attained the honourable rank of "first class" in that important branch of study. He also obtained high honours in mathematics. On the completion of his university career, Mr. Cairns was advised by his friends to select the legal profession as the most suitable sphere in which to exercise those marked and well-trained intellectual powers which had gained for him such enviable distinction among his fellow-students at Trinity College; he accordingly entered upon the usual course of preparatory instruction, and in due time became educated to the law. He was called to the Bar, at the Middle Temple, in the early part of 1844. By zealously applying himself to the duties of his position as Chancery Barrister, he gradually won his way to a respectable, and eventually to a lucrative practice. His success at the Bar soon became widely known; he was called upon to conduct cases of rare legal importance, and his brethren in the law began to look upon the young Irish Advocate as a man destined to carry the highest honours of the profession.

Sir Hugh Cairns's reputation and practice increased steadily from year to year, until, in 1852, he was elected to a seat in Parliament by the constituency of his native city, Belfast. He entered the House of Commons in the interest of the Conservatives, and during the few years immediately following his election, he spoke and voted with that party—expressed himself "in favour of a strict and undeviating neutrality as to foreign politics," voted for the inquiry into Maynooth (1853), opposed the admission of Jews into Parliament, and generally supported the line of policy advocated by Lord Derby and his friends. On all questions relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, Mr. Cairns stood forward as an advocate for immediate reform; he spoke in favour of liberal measures of tenant-right, and demanded of the Legislature the means of securing adequate compensation for proper improvements made by the tenants. In 1856, while actively engaged in his profession, and while attending to his Parliamentary duties as the representative of the city of Belfast, Mr. Cairns was made a Queen's Counsel, and elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

In March, 1858, Lord Palmerston's Government failed, and the Earl of Derby was called upon to form a Ministry in its place. The Solicitor-General, during the noble Earl's previous tenure of office, was Sir Frederick Thesiger, and that gentleman having been elevated to the dignified position of Lord High Chancellor in 1858, an opportunity was afforded for the advancement of Mr. H. Mac Calmont Cairns to the post for which he was naturally ambitious. On the publication of the names in Lord Derby's new Government, Sir Fitzroy Kelly was found to be appointed to the office of Attorney-General, and Mr. Cairns to that of Solicitor-General, on which occasion he received the usual honour of Knighthood. In this position Sir H. Cairns fully vindicated his claim to professional advancement. In a short time he became distinguished as one of the most active of the public officers appointed by the Earl of Derby. He conducted the business of the department under his care with unmistakable vigour, and marked his tenure of office by the production in the House of Commons of a bill for facilitating the transfer of land and simplifying the law of titles; a measure in the highest degree important to the country.

The Titles to Landed Estates Bill was brought forward in the House of Commons by the Solicitor-General, on February 11, 1859. In a speech which was characterised by Sir Richard Bethell as "a very lucid explanation of existing evils, coupled with a great and important measure of Reform," Sir Hugh Cairns thus described the necessity for legislating on the subject:—"You buy an estate at auction, or enter into a contract for its purchase; you are anxious to get possession of the property you have bought; the vendor is very anxious to get his money. But do you get possession, and does he get the money? Upon the contrary, there begin—and which occupies a considerable portion of a man's life—the preparation of abstracts, a comparison of deeds, searches for incumbrances, objections made to title, answers to those objections; disputes arise upon the inquiries; endeavours are made to cure defects, and in this way, as many of us know, years pass over in a history of this kind. And I should say it is an uncommon thing in this country for a purchase of any magnitude to be completed by possession and payment of the price in a period under twelve months. * * * I buy an estate to-day; I spend a year or two, or three years, in ascertaining whether the title is a good one. I am at last satisfied; I pay the expense incurred, and I obtain a conveyance. But I have subsequently a desire to raise money upon mortgage of the estate. I find some one willing to lend, provided I have

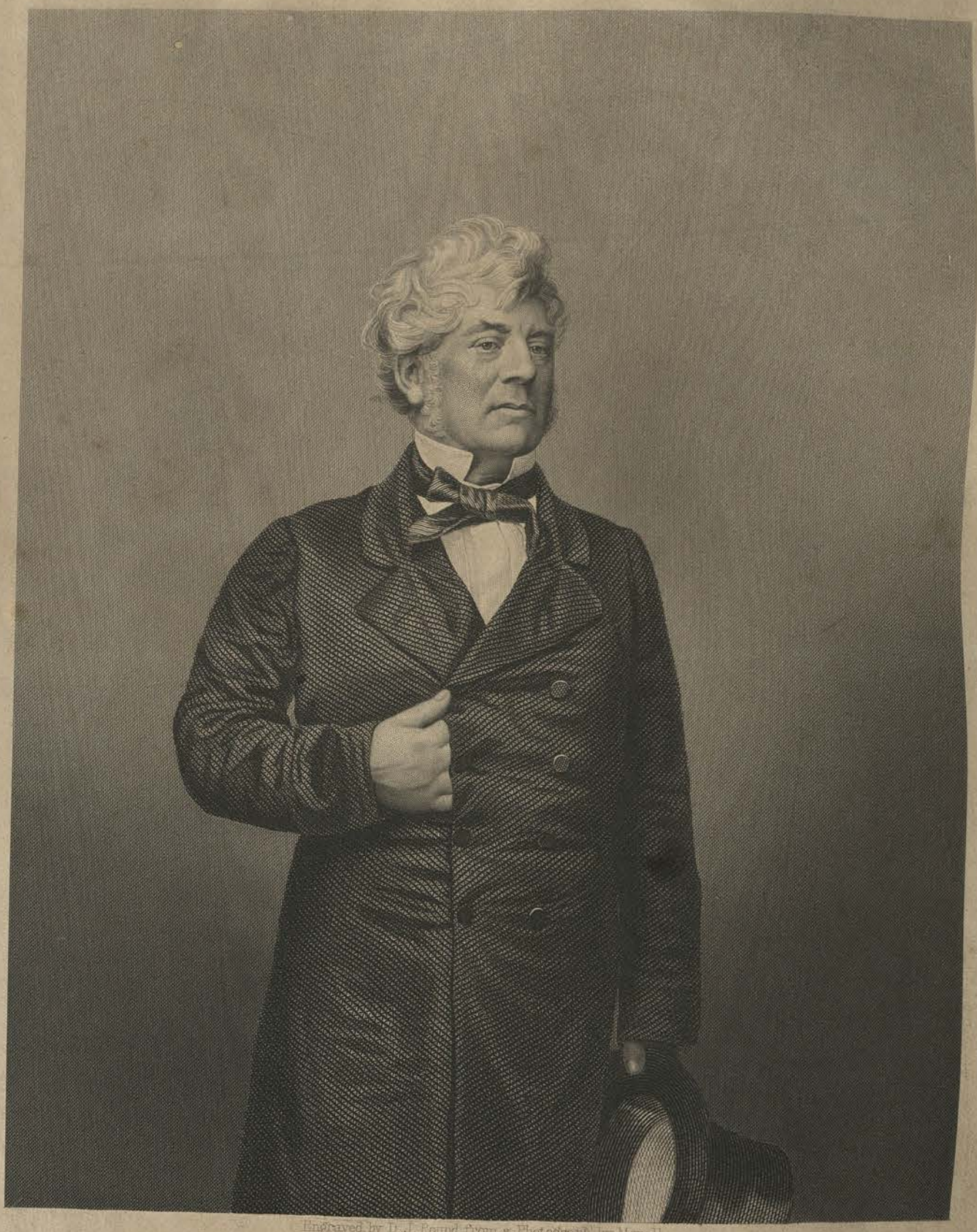
a good title. The lender of the money says, 'It is true you bought the estate, and investigated the title; but I cannot be bound by your investigation.' The lender is perhaps a trustee lending trust money, and he says, 'My solicitor must examine the title, and my counsel must advise.' Then begins between the lender and the owner a repetition of the same process, and of the same delays and the same expense which occurred when the owner bought the estate. And for the whole of that the owner of the estate and the borrower of the money must pay."

Guided by the example of the Irish Encumbered Estates Court, Sir Hugh Cairns proposed to establish a court for the investigation of titles; a period of fifteen months being allowed for their examination and dispute. It was proposed that the court should be called the Landed Estates Court, and be presided over by judges who have been conveyancers in practice for ten years, or connected with the Irish Encumbered Estates Court; it was proposed also to establish a metropolitan registry for titles thus made indefeasible. "Thus," said the Leading Journal, in a pithy article devoted to the subject, "by a machinery at once simple and effective, has been solved the mighty problem how to render the immense property which is locked up in the lands of England available and negotiable for the purposes of commerce, to increase its value by removing all doubt as to the title of the vendor, and to enable its owner to enjoy nearly the same facilities for pledging and selling as are possessed by the proprietor of stock or shares, and all this without diminishing the security or invading the privacy of settlements, mortgages, or other similar transactions. Such a measure will, if passed, be equivalent to a gift of many millions in the shape of increased value of land to the proprietors of the soil of England, and will give an impulse to all improvements that depend on the acquisition of land, which it is hardly possible to over-estimate."

After an interesting debate, leave was given to introduce the Bill, and the House afterwards went into committee to discuss its various clauses. The Chairman "reported progress" in due time; but its actual progress as a Government Bill was arrested by the abrupt termination of Lord Derby's government. It was understood, however, that Sir Hugh Cairns's proposed measure of legal reform was too important to be permanently influenced by a change of Ministry.

During his term of office Sir Hugh Mac Calmont Cairns fulfilled the arduous duties belonging to the post of Solicitor-General in a very able manner. On several occasions he had to defend in the House the policy of the Government of which he was a member. On the subject of Parliamentary Reform he delivered a very excellent speech, in one of the fullest Houses ever known; his eloquent and persuasive address is said to have had some weight in influencing the division on the question, which was, nevertheless, against the Government. Lord Derby's appeal to the country and subsequent defeat on a vote of want of confidence are too recent to need recapitulation. It is sufficient to say that Sir Hugh Cairns resigned his appointment on June 13th, and was succeeded by Sir Henry Singer Keating—a lawyer of distinguished ability, already acquainted with the duties of the office.

Sir Hugh was married in 1856 to Mary Harriet, daughter of the late John M'Neile, Esq., of Parkmount, county Antrim.



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MR. SERGEANT SHEE, Q. C.

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MR. SERJEANT SHEE, Q.S.

THE eminent Barrister, whose portrait accompanies the present biographical sketch, is descended from a junior branch of the well known family of Shee, of Kilkenny. He is the eldest son of the late Joseph Shee, Esq., of Thomastown, Kilkenny, Ireland, and of the City of London, merchant, by Teresa, daughter of John Darell, Esq., of Scotney Castle, in the county of Kent. He was born at Finchley, Middlesex, on the 24th of June, 1804.

He was educated at the celebrated Roman Catholic College of St. Cuthbert's, at Ushaw, near Durham, where he showed so decided an aptitude for the ready acquisition of knowledge that he became one of the most successful scholars of the time. He made excellent progress in his studies generally, and particularly in the classics, mathematics, and jurisprudence. Before leaving this school, Mr. Shee evinced a desire to study for the legal profession, and the bent of his mind being in accordance with the wishes of his family, he was removed from St. Cuthbert's College to the University of Edinburgh with a view to the further prosecution of his studies and preparation for the bar. He remained a student in this University for a considerable time, and greatly distinguished himself in several important classes; besides which, he gained an enviable reputation by his rapidly acquired mastery over the science of logic, his remarkable fluency of speech, and his ever ready powers of illustration. He completed his collegiate career and quitted Edinburgh in 1826.

Two years afterwards, namely, in August 1828, Mr. Shee was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn. Resolved upon the active pursuit of his profession, he devoted his entire energies to that object. In a short time he joined the Home Circuit, to which he has been ever since attached. Patiently and diligently applying himself to the duties of his new position, he gradually won his way to a respectable practice and earned the reputation of an energetic, clever, and reliable advocate. As opportunities were offered him of displaying his talents his reputation increased; cases of rare importance were intrusted to his care, and the public as well as his brethren in the law (usually slow to recognise rising merit) began to look upon him as one of the leading members of the profession. He soon became a favourite with the bar, winning as much respect by the blandness and courtesy of his bearing, as by the frequent displays he made of forensic eloquence and sound legal knowledge. It was always evident that he had studied the minutest details of the case he had in hand; its telling points were invariably brought forward naturally and effectively; his plausible manner and fluent delivery enabled him to arrest the attention of both judge and jury, and consequently to enlarge favourably upon whatever might appear useful to the interests he had in charge. In addition to this, he exhibited a quick perception and a most effective style of cross-examination; it was authoritative without partaking of the bullying quality so often shown by counsel, searching without being tedious, and severe without seeming unwarrantably so. He appeared to make the cross-examination of his opponent's witnesses one of the chief features of his case; that he frequently succeeded is evident from the interest Mr. Shee's cross-examination was sure to create among the professional gentlemen in court.

As an orator, the learned gentleman was not so much distinguished. He had neither the persuasive eloquence of a Thesiger, nor the dashing style of a Cockburn. His addresses were, nevertheless, remarkable for their comparative brevity (a noble quality in lawyers' speeches), and for the precision and clearness with which his facts were set forth. Every time he had to lay a case before a jury, no matter how complicated it might at first appear, he arranged and adjusted its various parts with the same attention to proportion, place, and fitness as an architect would construct a building; consequently, the case became comprehensive, and every fact, or presumed fact, would fall into its right place, and have its intended effect upon the Bench and jury.

So painstaking and skilful a barrister was sure to succeed in his profession. Briefs became plentiful, and his practice lucrative. In November, 1840, he was created Serjeant-at-Law, and in 1845 received a patent of precedence. His reputation and practice in the profession continued to increase, and in 1857, when Mr. Baron Channell was elevated to the Bench, he became, and still remains, the leader of the Home Circuit. He was, at the same time, advanced to the rank of Queen's Sergeant. Mr. Serjeant Shee being thus at the head of the Common Law Bar, has reached the highest position in his profession which the justice and liberality of the Parliament of this country have yet enabled any English Roman Catholic subject of the Queen to attain.

Among the notable cases in which Mr. Serjeant Shee has been engaged as counsel, may be mentioned the celebrated trial of Palmer, the strychnine poisoner. The learned gentleman was retained on the part of the accused, and throughout the case exhibited his usual skill in cross-examination; indeed, he drove the witnesses for the prosecution so closely that a great deal of mistrust was thrown upon their evidence, and upon the conclusions arrived at by the scientific gentlemen who were called into the witness-box, and up to the very last moment the probability of a conviction by the jury was seriously doubted.

In politics, Mr. Serjeant Shee is a Liberal; an advocate of the Ballot for electioneering purposes; a supporter of tenant-right in Ireland, and desires the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles' Act. He states, moreover, that he is a sup-

porter of the incontestable claims of the Irish Roman Catholics and Presbyterians to participate in the ecclesiastical revenues of their country. The learned Serjeant's political career, however, has not been very fortunate. His first attempt to enter the House of Commons resulted in a very ignoble defeat. On the occasion of the dissolution of Parliament in July, 1847, Sir Charles Napier retired from the representation of the borough of Marylebone. The general election took place soon after, and the following candidates were announced—viz., Mr. Serjeant Shee, Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey (the present Chief Commissioner of Police in the City), the late Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir Benjamin Hall, and Sir J. Hamilton. The favourite of the day appeared to be Mr. D. W. Harvey, who had every chance of being elected, and in all probability would have been placed at the head of the poll free of expense; but at the eleventh hour he withdrew, under circumstances which led to a meeting of the electors and the passing unanimously of a resolution expressing the "strongest indignation." The struggle was, therefore, confined to the remaining four, whose respective gains were thus recorded in the official declaration at the close of the poll:—

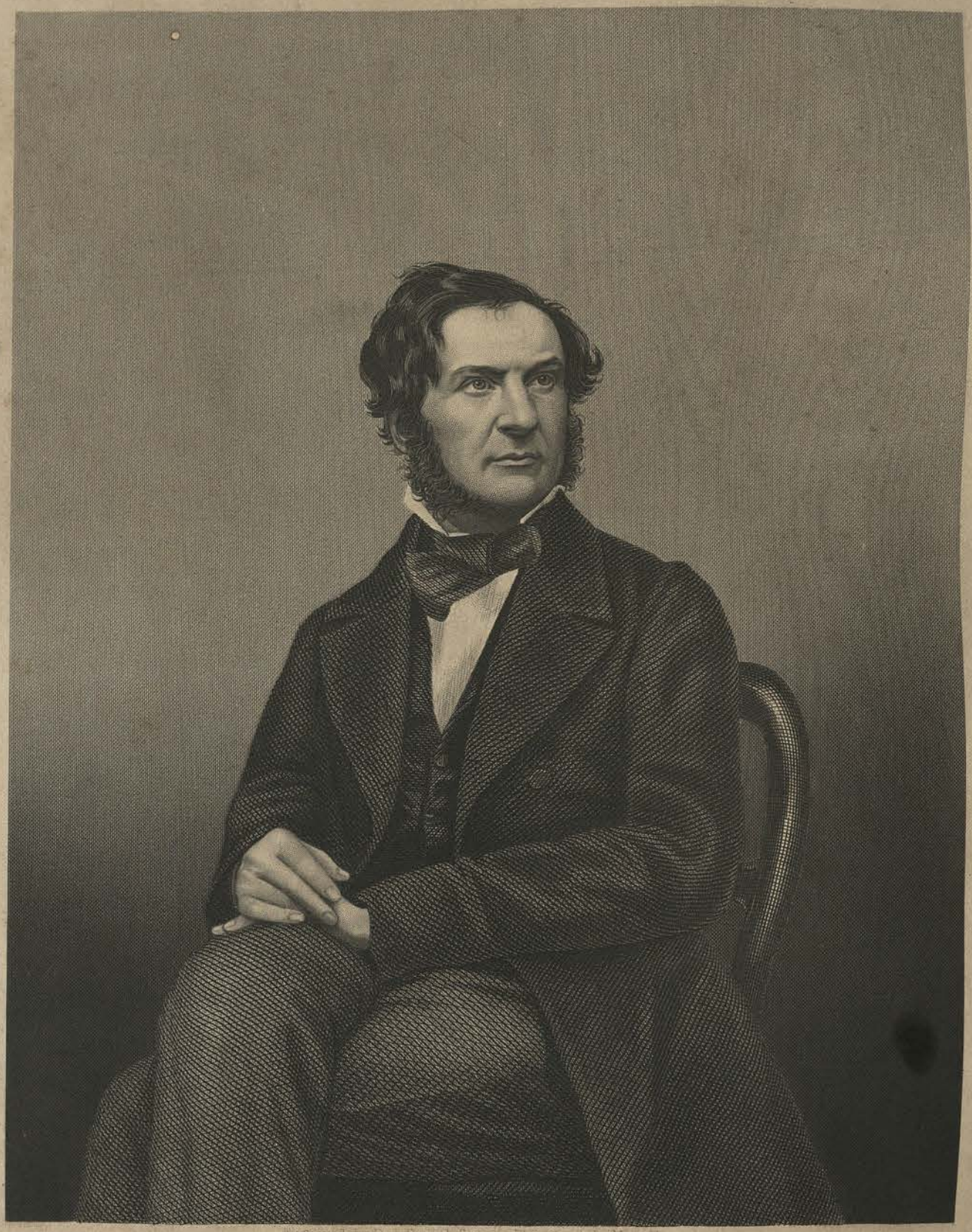
Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart	5,367
Sir Benjamin Hall	5,343
Sir J. Hamilton	3,677
Mr. Serjeant Shee	662

Thus defeated, the learned Serjeant made no further attempt to enter the House of Commons until the next general election, which took place in July, 1852. He then sought the suffrages of the electors of the county of Kilkenny, where the influence of his family was likely to secure a more favourable result. On this occasion he was not disappointed. Instead of finding himself at the bottom, he was triumphantly returned at the head of the poll—the numbers being as follows:—

Mr. Serjeant William Shee	3,117
Mr. John Green	2,804
Lord James W. Butler	610
The Hon. Leopold G. F. Agar Ellis	306

Although actively engaged in the performance of his professional duties as an advocate at the English Bar, Mr. Serjeant Shee did not forget his allegiance to the electors of the county of Kilkenny; he was indefatigable in attendance in the House of Commons, and appears to have taken part in most of the legislative enactments of the time. Occupying an independent seat, he acted on general questions of public policy with the Liberal and Free-trade party, supporting the Governments of Lord Aberdeen and Viscount Palmerston by speech and vote in most of the debates which arose on the conduct of the war with Russia. He continued to represent this constituency until 1857, when Lord Palmerston dissolved Parliament on the memorable China question, and the learned Serjeant was not again elected. He was succeeded as the representative of Kilkenny County by the Honourable Leopold Agar Ellis, the same candidate whom he so signally defeated on the occasion of the previous election.

Mr. Serjeant Shee married on the 26th of December, 1837, at Paris, Mary, second daughter of Sir James Gordon of Gordonstown and Letterfourie, premier Baronet of Scotland, by whom he has a family of two sons and three daughters.



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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, M.P.

Chancellor of the Exchequer

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THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, M.P., is one of the sons of the late Sir John Gladstone, an eminent Liverpool merchant, and owner of extensive estates in the East and West Indies. He is third brother of the present baronet, and was born in Liverpool on the 29th of December, 1809.

His early education at Eton, and subsequent academical career at Christ Church, Oxford, were attended with circumstances of unusual distinction. His aptitude for study and great intellectual capacity were soon evident. He was elected a student of the college in 1829, and two years afterwards graduated "double first class," a technical phrase meaning the highest degree of excellence in classics and mathematics. He took his degree as Master of Arts in 1834. Soon after the completion of his University career he travelled through the Continent, and visited the East and West Indies.

On his return to England he was introduced into public life as Member of Parliament for Newark, his Grace the late Duke of Newcastle having used his all-powerful influence with the constituency of that borough in his favour. He took his seat in Parliament in the Conservative and High Church interest, and was welcomed by Sir Robert Peel and his party as a valuable addition to their ranks. The new Member's position in the mercantile world, the brilliancy of his University career, the reputation he had already acquired for his knowledge of business matters, and his known powers as a rhetorician, made his *début* in the House an object of more than ordinary interest. On Sir Robert's accession to office as Prime Minister after the dissolution of Parliament in 1835, Mr. Gladstone was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and afterwards Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. His stay in either office was of brief duration. The Ministers were signally defeated on the "Appropriation Clause," and made way for the Whigs under Lord Melbourne. Mr. Gladstone accordingly removed to the other side of the House, where he continued to sit until the general election of 1841 restored the Conservatives to power. He then resumed office as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. He was also made a member of her Majesty's Privy Council. Mr. Gladstone's new position was an important one; as Vice-President of the Board of Trade it became his duty to explain and defend in the House of Commons the whole commercial policy of the Government; he did this so entirely to the satisfaction of his chief, that Sir Robert hesitated not to intrust to him the memorable revision of the tariff of 1842. Sir Robert Peel appeared as the guiding spirit in that important and statesmanlike reform; but the modelling of the work and the execution of its details were entirely devised by the Vice-President of the Board of Trade. In May, 1843, the Right Hon. Gentleman succeeded Lord Ripon as head of this department, and he continued in undisturbed possession until 1845. During this year the Maynooth question was in agitation, and Mr. Gladstone, being unable to agree with his colleagues, resigned his appointment. But his services were again secured by the Government. He returned to the Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and retained possession of the post throughout the stirring times preceding and immediately following Sir Robert Peel's conversion to the doctrines of Free Trade. But he did not continue a Member of the House. Supporting the new policy of Sir Robert Peel, he lost the confidence of the Duke of Newcastle, and with it his seat for the borough of Newark. The Premier was consequently deprived at a critical period of the services in the House of an important member of his Administration, an influential statesman, and a most persuasive and dextrous debater. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies continued without a seat in Parliament until 1847, when he was elected representative of the University of Oxford.

The fall of Sir Robert Peel's Government occurred some time before Mr. Gladstone's election for the University. He accordingly resumed his seat as an independent member. The question of University Reform and the repeal of the Jewish Disabilities were frequently agitated during the Parliament elected in 1847, and Mr. Gladstone almost as often found himself opposed to his own friends: finally, he separated himself from the rest of the Conservatives by refusing to take office in the Earl of Derby's Government in February, 1852. He not only refused to join this Administration, but he exerted himself, when the opportunity arrived, to put a period to its existence. The production of Mr. Disraeli's Budget towards the latter end of the same year was the signal for attack. Mr. Gladstone took a leading part in dissecting the work. He delivered an exceedingly able speech; and, taking the Chancellor's propositions one by one into consideration, condemned them with a degree of logic and eloquence which had great influence in a House of nearly six hundred members. He took the opportunity, too, of animadverting with strong emphasis on the license of language which Mr. Disraeli had used, and the phrases he had applied to the characters of public men. This rebuke was both spirited and dignified, and created a marked sensation in the House. At the conclusion of the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech, a division was taken, and the Government were defeated by a majority of nineteen. The resignation of the Ministers, of course, followed. Lord Aberdeen thereupon constructed his memorable "Coalition Cabinet," in which Mr. Gladstone occupied the important post of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The great object of Mr. Gladstone's ambition was thus attained. As he had always been looked upon as an authority on matters of finance, and more particularly as he had exhibited remarkable skill in analysing Mr. Disraeli's principles of fiscal adjustment, his own Budget was naturally awaited with eager interest, even by his political opponents. When at length it was laid before the House, it was acknowledged to be a masterly production. In some respects Mr. Gladstone's proposed arrangement of the taxation of the country resembled that of his predecessor; the sliding reduction of the Tea Duties, for example, was originally proposed in the Budget of the Conservatives, although carried out in Mr. Gladstone's. In the like manner Mr. Disraeli may claim whatever credit is due to the application of the Income Tax on incomes as low as £2 per week. In other points the difference between the two Budgets was striking; instead of reducing the indirect tax upon Beer, as suggested by the previous Chancellor, Mr. Gladstone grappled with the evils attending the duty on Soap. He proposed its entire abolition, as well as the removal of the Advertisement Tax and the compulsory Stamp on Newspapers. The last named propositions were so favourably received that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was enabled to carry his Budget, and with it the Income Tax Bill, in spite of his bold demand for the continuance of the latter impost during a period of seven years! One other feature in this financial scheme is worthy of note; we allude to the uniform Stamp Duty of one penny on all receipts over the sum of £2, a piece of taxation which seems to have the rare merit of being satisfactory to everybody.

The break up of the Aberdeen Ministry occurred in February, 1855, when it was reconstructed under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. Mr. Gladstone retained possession of his seat as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the newly arranged Cabinet, but resigned a few days afterwards, on learning that his colleagues in office were disposed to acquiesce in the proposed inquiry into the state of affairs before Sebastopol. During Lord Palmerston's tenure of office, Mr. Gladstone sat with the Opposition, but he supported the Government in most of their measures.

When Lord Derby was recalled to office in 1857 the noble Earl offered Mr. Gladstone a seat in the new Cabinet; but it was declined by the honourable gentleman. Until he was sent to the Ionian Isles, as Commissioner Extraordinary Mr. Gladstone gave a general support to Lord Derby's Government; even when the Reform Bill of the Conservative party was brought forward, he spoke and voted in its favour. He frankly told the House that he had many serious objections to the measure, but he advocated its introduction simply because he thought the question was one which ought to be discussed in committee, with the view to being finally settled and disposed of. The bill, however, was defeated, and the Government subsequently ejected on a vote of want of confidence. Lord Palmerston was thereupon intrusted with the construction of a new Ministry, in which Mr. Gladstone's name appeared as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He received the seals of office on the 18th of June, 1859. His re-election for the University of Oxford was closely but unsuccessfully contested by the Marquis of Chandos.

The Right Hon. Gentleman is not without distinction in the literary world. In 1840 he published "The State Considered in its Relations with the Church," and in 1841, his "Church Principles Considered in their Results." These works were favourably noticed by Lord Macaulay in the *Edinburgh Review*. His "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation" appeared in 1845, and in 1851 he issued a pamphlet which created considerable interest both at home and abroad. It appears that during 1850 he was at Naples, when he ascertained that a large number of Neapolitans, who had formed the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, were either in prison or exiled by the late King Ferdinand. He also discovered that there were upwards of 20,000 other Neapolitan subjects thrown into prison on charge of political disaffection. The cruelties suffered by these unoffending citizens (many of whom had held distinguished positions in the country) were so outrageous that, although strongly opposed on principle to any interference with the affairs of neighbouring states, Mr. Gladstone wrote to Lord Aberdeen urging his interposition, private or official. His Lordship did remonstrate, but without avail. Mr. Gladstone's next step was to publish a spirited and indignant pamphlet, which was most extensively circulated; it was translated into almost every European language, and was transmitted by Lord Palmerston to all our Ambassadors on the Continent for delivery at their respective courts. The result was a little relaxation of the sentence against some of the unhappy inmates of the Neapolitan prisons. Among those whose condition was in no way ameliorated, and who remained chained together in wretched dungeons for the long period of ten years, were Baron Poerio, Signor Settembrini, and the other exiles who recently found their way to England. The writer had the word of the Baron himself, that his condition, and that of his fellow-prisoners, was deplorable to the last degree. They were not only confined in dungeons, but were actually *chained together in pairs, and were not released for any purpose whatever*. Mr. Gladstone's exertions on behalf of these unfortunate men were gratefully acknowledged on their arrival in this country.

We have only to add, that in 1839 Mr. Gladstone married Catherine, daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., by whom he has a youthful family.

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

JOSEPH WARNER HENLEY, M.P.

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THE RIGHT HON. J. W. HENLEY, M.P.

THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH WARNER HENLEY, one of the three representatives in Parliament of the county of Oxfordshire, is the only son of the late Joseph Henley, Esq., of Waterperry Park, near Wheatley, Oxfordshire (by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Charles Rooke, Esq., of Wandsworth, Surrey), where the subject of the present biographical sketch was born in the year 1793.

His preliminary education was conducted in one of the grammar schools in the neighbourhood of his father's estate. Showing early signs of scholastic ability, he was removed, in 1812, to Magdalen College, Oxford, for the completion of his educational studies. Here his career was one of considerable distinction. He gained honours in the classics, in mathematics, and in other important classes. Naturally of a studious disposition, he associated himself with the steadiest of the collegians of the time, and devoted himself with great ardour to the acquirement of knowledge and literary accomplishments. He made great progress in the languages, and gained the favour of his teachers by the skill he exhibited in English and Latin composition. He graduated Bachelor of Arts in the year 1815, and attained the more important degree of Master of Arts in 1834. Twenty years afterwards, the right hon. gentleman, having acquired a good reputation as a county magistrate, having won the approbation of a large agricultural constituency for lengthened services in the House of Commons, and having moreover attained the position of a Cabinet Minister and a Privy Councillor, had the gratification of receiving a further and equally coveted distinction. He became honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1854.

Belonging to a country family widely known by its Conservative tendencies, Mr. Henley naturally identified himself with the principles of that party. Many years before it was his fortune to secure a seat in Parliament, he became an active and consistent supporter of the policy of the Conservatives. His advocacy, his influence, and his vote, were always in harmony with their views. At length the General Election of 1841 gave Mr. Henley an opportunity of seeking legislative honours. The Whig Government of Lord Melbourne had been growing weaker and weaker, from the combined opposition of Mr. O'Connell's party, the agitation of the Anti-Corn Law League, and the formidable attacks of Sir Robert Peel and his well-drilled Conservative supporters. Under the impression that a new Parliament would yield the accession of strength necessary for carrying on the Government of the country, the noble Premier had recourse to a general election; but the result was not favourable to his views. For some time previously, the popularity of Sir Robert Peel had been greatly increasing; profiting by this circumstance, the Conservatives generally made energetic exertions to secure a majority in the House; and in this they succeeded. Their ranks were so strongly reinforced, that, immediately on the opening of the new Parliament, they carried an amendment to the Address, involving a vote of want of confidence in the Ministers, by a majority of nearly one hundred—the numbers being 360 in support of the amendment, and 269 in favour of the Government. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues thereupon resigned, and Sir Robert Peel became Prime Minister. Mr. Henley was one of the new Members elected to support the policy of Sir Robert Peel, and consequently was one to contribute to the change of Government referred to. He entered the House of Commons as Member for the county of Oxfordshire. During the first three or four years of Sir Robert Peel's rule, Mr. Henley gave the Government a general support; but when the Premier announced his entire conversion to the Free Trade doctrines of Mr. Cobden, the honourable Member, like Lord Stanley, Lord George Bentinck, and other Protectionists, declined to follow the views of the worthy Baronet. Mr. Henley did not speak in the great debate on the Corn Laws, but his name figured in the minority when the memorable division of the 28th of February, 1846, showed 337 votes against, and only 240 in favour of the continuance of the Corn Tax.

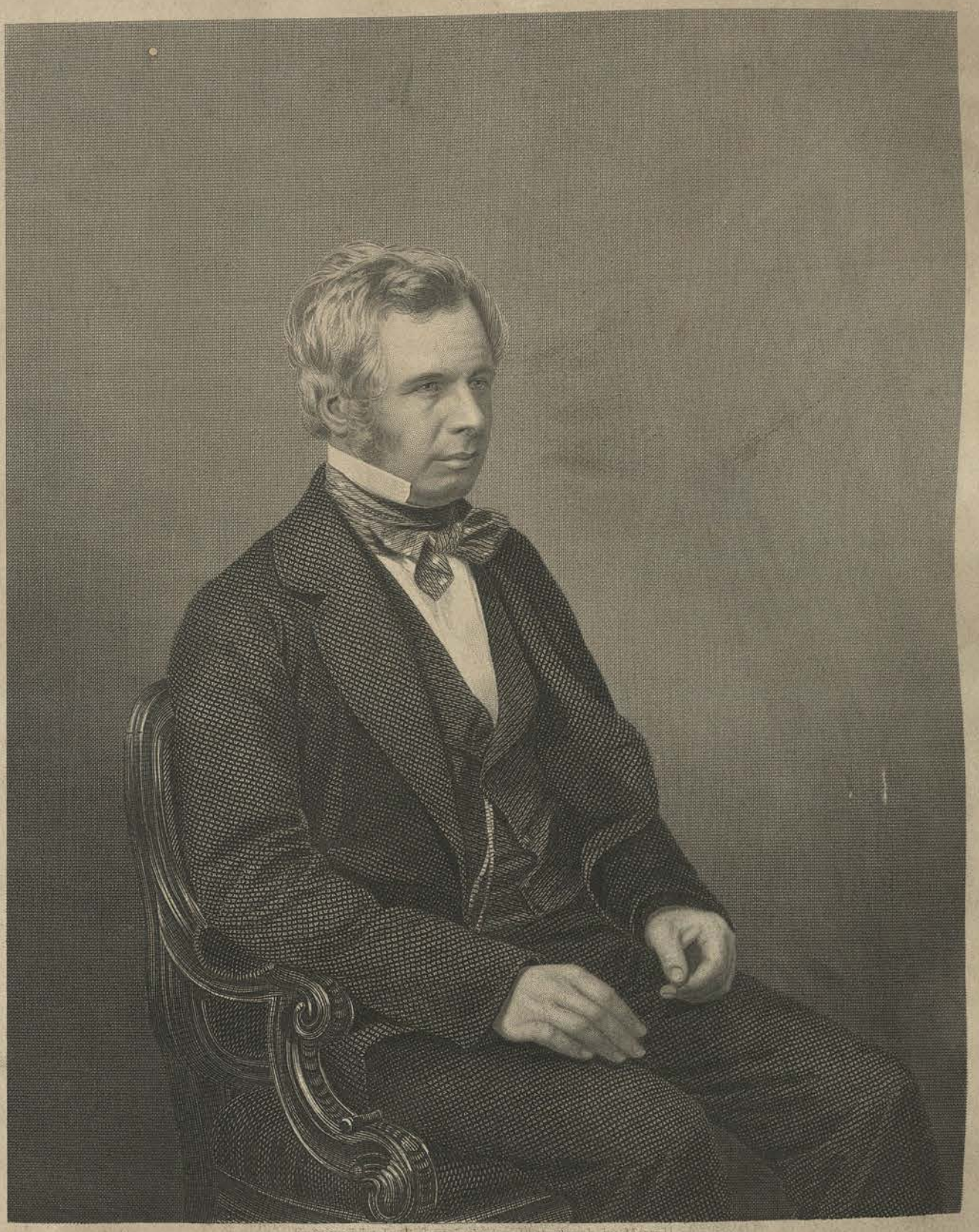
Still representing the same constituency, Mr. Henley remained an active Member of the House of Commons during the Premiership of Lord John Russell, which succeeded the overthrow of Sir Robert Peel in 1846. The Hon. Member frequently joined in the debates, and appears to have been rarely absent from a division of importance. He was diligent in fulfilling his duties as a committee-man, and indefatigable in attending to the interests of his constituents. His speeches, always distinguished by earnestness, were mostly blunt and to the purpose; they gave unmistakable expression to his opinions, and invariably conveyed an agreeable impression of candour and sincerity.

In 1852, the Government of Lord John Russell having been beaten on a clause in the Militia Bill, retired in favour of the Conservatives under the political chieftainship of the Earl of Derby. The new Premier, in filling up the offices at his disposal, did not hesitate to call to his assistance several untried men. One among the number was Mr. Henley, the Member for Oxfordshire. He was appointed to succeed Lord Stanley of Alderley in the important office of President of the Board of Trade; he was also elected a Member of her Majesty's Privy Council. But the noble Earl's term of office was of brief duration. In deference to the vote of the House of Commons, condemning the financial scheme of his Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Derby tendered to the Queen the resignation of the whole Cabinet, in the month of December in the same year. The Right Hon. J. W. Henley consequently left the Board

of Trade and resumed his old place on the Opposition Benches. It is only just to add, that the Conservatives' ten months of official life was characterized by great activity in most departments, that under the care of the Right Hon. Member for Oxfordshire being by no means the least conspicuous in this respect.

Lord Derby's return to power, on the defeat of Viscount Palmerston's famous Conspiracy Bill, occurred in the early part of 1858. Mr. Henley was then called upon to resume office as President of the Board of Trade, and continued to hold the appointment until March 1st, 1859, when he announced his resignation, on account of being unable to agree with certain clauses in the Reform Bill then about to be introduced by the Government, but which was afterwards rejected by the House of Commons on the first division. Mr. Henley retired in company with the Home Secretary, Mr. Spencer Walpole, under circumstances somewhat peculiar and worthy of observation. It appeared that the only condition they made when they joined the Administration was that the Government should undertake the settlement of the Reform question; yet, when the bill was drawn up on the 25th of January, both Mr. Henley and Mr. Walpole resigned office through disapproval of the very principle which the other Ministers relied upon as commending the bill most strongly to the support of the country. They believed that the identity of the suffrage between counties and boroughs would prove fatal to the constitution. They cared not whether it was £10, or £15, or £5; the identity could not be got without a large measure of disfranchisement, and they could not consent to obtain identity on such terms. Both gentlemen gave "personal explanations" to this effect in the House of Commons on the evening of March 1st. In the course of his speech explaining the cause of his retirement from office, Mr. Henley revealed the curious position he had occupied for some weeks previously. He said:—"I come now to the question of my own resignation. In the middle of December, as my right hon. friend has told you, we got a pretty clear inkling of the question we should have to decide. I then told the noble lord at the head of the Government that I apprehended there would be an irreconcilable difference between me and my colleagues, and that I wished to be allowed to retire. I was pressed to remain, like my right hon. friend, till I could see the whole measure, and I consented in the full expectation that the question would be decided in the early part of January. For certain causes we had no opportunity of knowing the decision of our colleagues till the end of January. Without any concert with my right hon. friend (Mr. Walpole) I placed my resignation in the hands of the First Minister, requesting him to lay it before her Majesty, and in the way most beneficial to the public service. No one who has not been so long in the situation in which my right hon. friend and myself have been placed for the last month, can know how great a sacrifice of feeling we made in agreeing to hold office, solely for the convenience, as we are told, of our former colleagues. I may be permitted to hope, as my right hon. friend has done, that I have not failed from any want of exertion to do my duty during that time to my country and my Queen. But every one must feel that it could not but be a most painful situation to be placed in; for it was one that made us feel, if I may use such a phrase, as if one were almost walking about with a mask on one's face. But I was pressed, as I have said, to remain; and, whether rightly or wrongly, I gave way to it." Mr. Henley was succeeded at the Board of Trade by the Right Hon. Lord Donoughmore, heretofore Vice-President of the same department.

On the 9th of December, 1817, Mr. Henley was united in marriage to Georgiana, fourth daughter of John Fane, Esq., (one of the members for the county of Oxfordshire,) and the Lady Elizabeth Fane; John Fane being the son of the late Honourable Henry Fane, next brother of the eighth Earl of Westmoreland; and Lady Elizabeth, a daughter of Thomas Earl of Macclesfield.



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THE HONOURABLE

PETER JOHN LOCKE KING.

M. P. for East Surrey.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES.

Presented with the Illustrated News of the World.

THE LONDON AGENT STOCK-NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

135 STRAND & 132 REGENT STREET, LONDON.

THE HONOURABLE PETER JOHN LOCKE KING, M.P.

Among all the real and true friends of the popular cause in the House of Commons, there is not one who brings to bear upon the stirring questions of the day a more painstaking industry, more enlightened views, or more hearty devotion, than the gentleman whose name stands prefixed to this biographical sketch.

The family of King, Lord King and Earl of Lovelace, traces its descent to Peter King, (son and heir of Jerome King, of the city of Exeter, Esquire, and nephew maternally of the celebrated John Locke,) who was born in 1669, and was placed by his father in commercial business. His predilection for learning, however, soon rose above his situation, and his acquirements became so great that his uncle John Locke advised his being sent to Leyden to complete his studies, with the view of adopting the higher branch of the legal profession. Mr. King accordingly entered himself at the Inner Temple and was called to the bar, and became as eminent as his friends had predicted. In 1691 he obtained a seat in Parliament; in 1708 he was chosen Recorder of London, upon which occasion he received from Queen Anne the honour of knighthood. In 1714 he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and, eleven years later, raised to the Peerage as Lord King of Ockham, county of Surrey. In the following June he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and continued to hold his seat upon the woolsack until 1733. Four of his sons in succession inherited his title as Lord King; and his grandson Peter, the sixth Baron, was the grandfather of the subject of these remarks.

The Honourable Peter John Locke King, M.P. for East Surrey, is the younger son of Peter, seventh Lord King—a nobleman well known in the House of Lords for his deep-rooted aversion to the Bench of Bishops, and for his honest and single-handed denunciation of the Corn Laws—and only brother of the eighth Lord, who married—

"Ada, sole daughter of the house and heart"

of the poet Byron, and who was elevated to the Earldom of Lovelace at her Majesty's coronation in 1838. He was born at Ockham, Surrey, in 1811, and was named after his distinguished ancestors the Chancellor and philospoher mentioned above. He was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A., in 1833. He was an unsuccessful candidate for East Surrey in August 1837, but was chosen for that constituency at the general election consequent on the accession of the Liberals to power in 1847. He is described in Hardwicke's "Shilling House of Commons" as "being in favour of the ballot and of the abolition of the law of primogeniture," though the latter term is scarcely correct, inasmuch as it is not the abolition so much as the modification of the law of primogeniture at which his single and enlightened exertions have hitherto been aimed.

It is more particularly by his advocacy of an alteration in the law which at present regulates the administration of the landed property belonging to such as die intestate, and which cruelly robs the daughters and the younger sons in order to pamper an eldest son in luxury, and thus creates "a large landed proprietor" at the cost of the fortunes of his brothers and sisters, that the name of Mr. Locke King is known to the world.

To the alteration of this unequal and iniquitous law Mr. Locke King has offered, session after session, a most strenuous support. In a speech delivered in the House of Commons, in March 1855, upon this important subject, on which the happiness and comfort of a large proportion of the middle classes in England depend, Mr. Locke King showed up in the most truthful but most glaring colours—to use his own emphatic words—the "crying injustice of a law which makes a difference, where a parent has made no difference, between one child and the other children of the family"—a law which, as he declared, too often proves "the unfortunate engine by which a widowed mother and a whole family of dependent and helpless children are rendered destitute, in order that one member of the same family may, through their poverty, become powerful, pampered, and luxurious."

A great outcry has been raised against Mr. King from time to time by the leaders of the great country party, the wealthy and well-fed agricultural interest, to the effect that the carrying of such a measure would seal the doom of the aristocracy and of the House of Lords, and subvert our national institutions.

A few words will be necessary here, in order to explain the law as it stands at present with regard to landed property of such as die intestate. We will state it in the words of a pamphlet by Mr. King himself, "On the Injustice of the Law of Succession to the Real Property of Intestates" (Ridgway):—"The present law of succession in cases of intestacy is full of gross anomalies. . . . . There is one law laid down for personal property, and another, totally different, for landed property; and even for the land itself there does not exist one uniform rule. There is no uniformity, but every kind of variation, complication, and mystification, so great sometimes that lawyers themselves are perplexed. For instance, freehold land, where there is no will, descends entirely to the eldest son, or to the youngest son, to the exclusion of his elder brothers, where Borough English prevails; leaseholds, which in many instances have been granted for very long terms, for 1,000 or even 10,000 years, are in all respects equal to freeholds, and yet they descend as personal property, and as such are divided amongst the children." Mr. King goes on to instance that a nobleman may own two houses, one in Belgrave-square, and the other in St. James's-square; the former on a 99 years'

lease, the latter as freeholder. According to the present law, the house in Belgrave-square, being leasehold, is regarded as mere personal property, while the other house is real; in event of the owner dying intestate, the house in Belgrave-square would be divided among all the children, while the house in St. James's-square would pass to the eldest son. Sometimes the arrangement is even worse than this; all the houses in a street being freehold, the gardens and stables, if leasehold, and though part of the same property, and necessary to the enjoyment of the house, would descend to the next of kin, while the house would pass to the heir-at-law. Worse even than this, if an individual having realised a fortune desires to invest it in land, and dies before completing the purchase, even his personal property can be seized by the eldest son to pay for the estate, which of course becomes his own, while he can drive out his brothers and sisters as beggars from his doors.

In the words of a contemporary, "all that Mr. Locke King asks and seeks on this head is to have the old feudal law as to landed property brought into harmony with the law of common sense and modern usage, as to personal goods and chattels, so as to remove the anomalies which now exist, and the operation of which often causes, in the second generation, one first cousin of a family to become a Peer of the realm, while another cousin is serving on starvation wages as a governess, or sent out to keep sheep in Australia."

The following testimony borne to Mr. King's views, by lawyers so acute and so learned, and yet at the same time so opposed in politics, as Lord Brougham and Sir Edward Sugden (now Lord St. Leonards), will serve to show that all parties agree in principle in condemning the present law, and that no obstacle except hereditary prejudice stands in the way of its alteration. Speaking of the inconvenient differences in the tenure of the several kinds of property, and in the rules of its conveyance, Lord Brougham expressed himself as follows in his speech on Law Reform in 1828:—"Is it fit or consistent with reason or justice that merely crossing a river, or travelling a distance of some few miles, should make so great an alteration in the law of real property as that to the east of us all the sons inherit equally, to the westward the youngest, and in a third place the eldest. But these rules of the Common Law, of Gavelkind, and of Borough English, are better known, and operate within more defined limits. What shall be said of the customary tenures of a thousand manors, all different from the Common Law that regulates freehold estates, and most of them differing from each other? Is it fit, I ask, that this multitude of laws, this variety of codes, the relics of a barbarous age, should be allowed to exist in a country subject to the same general bonds of government?"

Well may Mr. King ask:—"Is it honourable, is it right, in the Legislature of England, to allow such a state of things to remain, and that such petty and dishonest strife should any longer cause the ruin of whole families?" Those who would study this subject deeper, must be contented to be referred to the speeches delivered on it in each successive session by Mr. Locke King, and more particularly the speech and the pamphlet from which we have made such copious extracts.

Mr. King has been a useful private Member of the Lower House. In 1854 he passed the Real Estate Charges Act, which made mortgaged estates descend with and bear their own burdens, as will be seen by a reference to the close of his pamphlet. In the Session of 1856 he was successful in obtaining the repeal of one hundred and twenty sleeping statutes, which were liable to be put in force from time to time, and also applied the Statute of Distribution to all England—the City of London, the province of York, and certain other places having previously enjoyed an exemption. He has also waged war against the Statute Law Commission, and has more than once denounced it as a job. The object of this commission is to confuse by consolidating statutes in the first instance, and thus add to the enormous mass of confusion already existing. Mr. Locke King's plan, on the other hand, is that of Lord Bacon and other great men,—to expurgate first and get rid of all unnecessary matter, and so to reduce the statute book from forty to five volumes, and then to consolidate the matter which remains.

Mr. Locke King is also the introducer of the bill for abolishing the property qualification of Members, which has recently passed the House of Lords; and in eight successive sessions he has brought forward the County Franchise Bill. It will be within the remembrance of our readers that it was upon a motion of Mr. Locke King's that Lord J. Russell's Ministry were defeated in January 1852, which led to his Lordship's resignation.

True to his hustings pledges than many of his colleagues in St. Stephen's, and convinced of the necessity of enlarging the bounds of the political franchise, Mr. Locke King has recently carried through the Lower House a bill for extending the £10 franchise to the county constituencies. At present, as we learn from the preface to Hardwicke's "Shilling House of Commons," the right of electoral suffrage in cities and boroughs belongs to every person who occupies, as owner or as tenant, any house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building, of the clear annual value of £10. Mr. Locke's bill proposes to lower the qualification for a vote in English counties from a rental of £50 a year—at which it stands at present—so as to include every adult male who comes within the present conditions of the borough suffrage. He is also well known for his advocacy of the Ballot and of the abolition of Church-rates, and for his strenuous opposition to the principle and practice alike of endowments for religious purposes.

Mr. Locke King married, in 1836, Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of William Henry Hoare, Esq., by whom he has had a family of four daughters and three sons.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by J. Whitlock of Birmingham

JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ.

M. P. for Birmingham.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES
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JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M.P.

THIS noticeable politician was born on the 16th of November, 1811, at Greenbank, in the immediate vicinity of Rochdale, and where the firm of "John Bright and Brothers" still carry on varied and extensive manufacturing operations. His father, the late Mr. Jacob Bright, died some eight years ago, a cotton-spinner and manufacturer of considerable wealth, to which position his own energy and industry had raised him. Mr. John Bright was the second-born of eleven children, the eldest of whom died young, and during his early years his feeble health was a source of anxiety to his parents. They belonged to the Society of Friends, of which Mr. Bright himself continues to be a member. Mr. Bright left school at the age of fifteen, and took an active part in the conduct of his father's business.

A populous and as yet unrepresented town, Rochdale added its due quota to the agitation which preceded the Reform Bill of 1831-2. Mr. Bright, then a young man of twenty, is understood to have addressed his townsmen on the subject of Reform, taking, of course, the popular side. A year or two later he participated in a local effort to advance the discussion of the Temperance question, at that time in its infancy. Mr. Bright's local prominence, however, was not achieved until several years after the triumph of Parliamentary Reform. In 1835, he made a foreign tour, which included a visit to Palestine. It may be mentioned that during this tour the name of Mr. Bright was first made known to Mr. Cobden, who happened to be at Athens after Mr. Bright had left it, but who did not become personally acquainted with him until the League struggle had commenced. On his return to Rochdale, Mr. Bright delivered gratuitous lectures on the subject of his travels to the members of a local Literary Institution of which he was one of the founders. Topics connected with commerce and political economy were also handled by him in the same way. About this time, too, occurred one of those Church-rate contests which were, unhappily, of frequent occurrence in Rochdale, and Mr. Bright threw himself into the controversy. His voice was raised, it is almost needless to add, against, not in favour of Church-rates. Thus, by degrees, Mr. Bright acquired a local celebrity.

The Manchester Anti-Corn-Law Association was formed in the autumn of 1838, and Mr. Bright was a member of its original committee. The following year it became the Anti-Corn-Law League. From this period to the Repeal of the Corn Laws, Mr. Bright's biography is almost identical with the history of the League. In 1839 Mr. Bright married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Jonathan Priestman, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who died in 1841, leaving one daughter. In 1847, we may add, he married Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late William Leatham, Esq., of Wakefield, by whom he has several children.

After some years of active and prominent exertion as an amateur missionary of the Anti-Corn-Law League, Mr. Bright entered the House of Commons. In the spring of 1843 there occurred a vacancy in the representation of Durham City. The Anti-Corn-Law League resolved on starting Colonel (now Major-General) Thompson, the author of the well-known "Corn-Law Catechism," as their candidate, in opposition to the claims of a Conservative aspirant, Lord Dungannon. Mr. Bright repaired to Durham to forward the return of Colonel Thompson. The latter, however, did not come to Durham, as was expected, and, on the day of the nomination, Mr. Bright offered himself as a candidate. Lord Dungannon was victorious, but his election was petitioned against, and he was unseated for bribery. In July, 1843, the ultra Liberal member of the Society of Friends was returned to the House of Commons as one of the representatives of the Cathedral City of Durham. It has been said that this singular result was in a measure due to a misunderstanding between the late Marquis of Londonderry (who possessed great influence in Durham), and the leading supporters of Mr. Bright's opponent. Mr. Bright's first speech in the House of Commons was delivered on the 7th of August, 1843, when the session was drawing to a close, and the number of Members in attendance on their Parliamentary duties was inconsiderable. It was made in support of a congenial motion, by Mr. W. Ewart, for a reduction of the Import Duties, especially those then levied on corn.

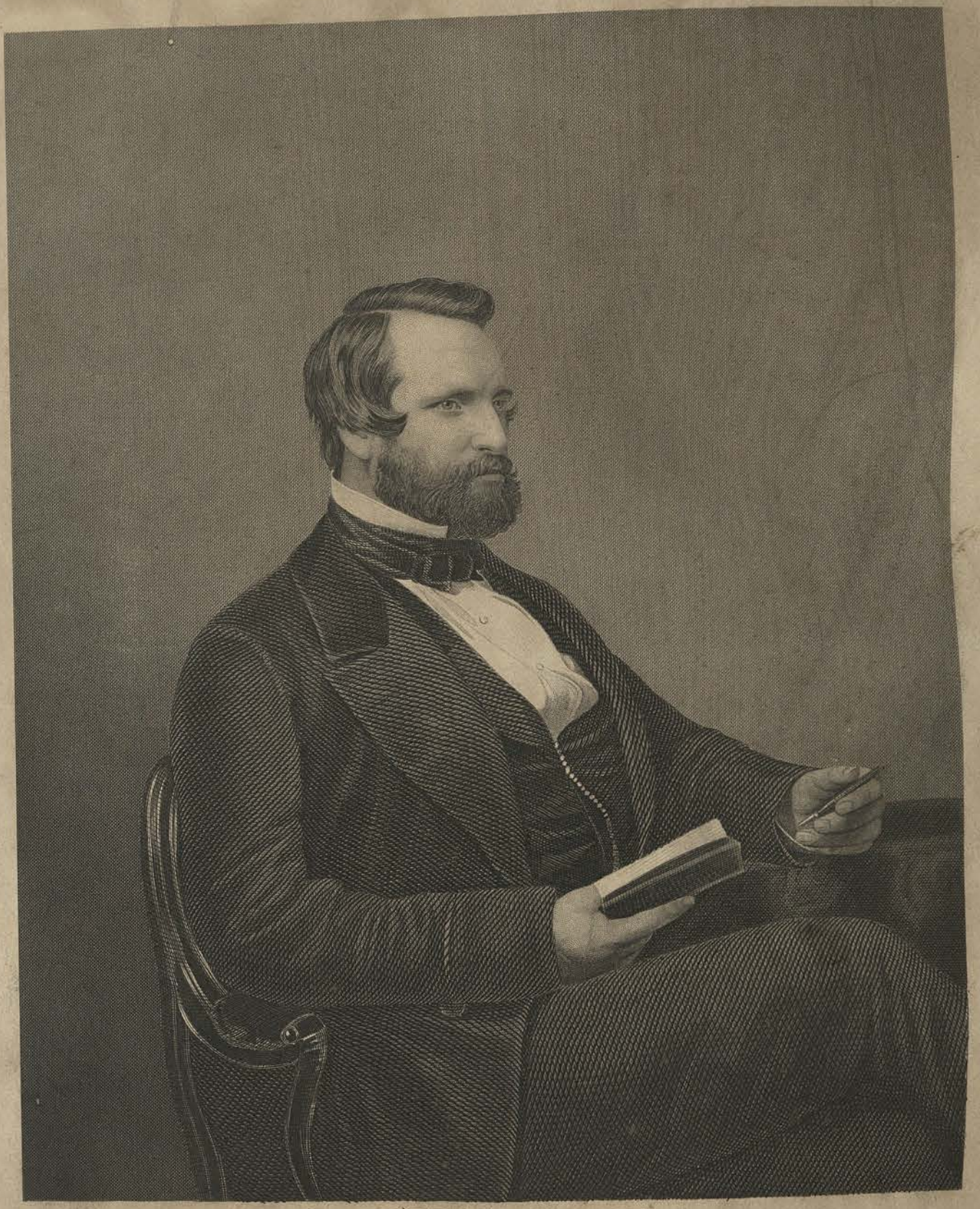
During the remainder of the Parliament of 1841 Mr. Bright was energetically occupied, in the House of Commons and out of it, advocating the cause of Corn-Law Repeal. His influence was greater on the platform than in Parliament; and, indeed, it was on public opinion "out of doors" that the League chiefly based its hopes of success. In the House of Commons, besides, Mr. Bright gave his support to the ordinary items of the ultra Liberal programme; but most of these were in comparative abeyance while the issue of the Corn Law struggle was undecided. He also originated the appointment of two Select Committees of the House of Commons on matters lying out of the sphere of the Free Trade controversy. The first of these was a Committee on the Game Laws, appointed in 1845. The evidence which it procured was printed in the usual Blue Book form in 1846. The same year, through the instrumentality of Mr. Bright, an abridgement of this evidence was published in a volume more suited for general circulation, and containing, from his pen, an "Address to the Tenant Farmers of Great Britain," strongly condemning the existing Game Laws. The other Committee was on the subject of Cotton Cultivation in India, and the bulky volume containing the evidence taken by it has been often since referred to in discussions on this important question.

After the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the ministerial fall of the late Sir Robert Peel, came the general election of 1847. Mr. Mark Philips, a Liberal and Free Trader, who had shared with Mr. Milner Gibson the representation of Manchester, announced his intention of retiring from public or Parliamentary life. After some discussion, involving the claims of Mr. Cobden (who refused to stand), and an invitation to Lord Lincoln, now the Duke of Newcastle, who withdrew, however, before a poll was taken, Mr. Bright became associated with Mr. Gibson in the representation of Manchester. Several of the moderate Liberals as well as the Conservatives of Manchester were opposed to his election; but as yet they could not bring themselves to coalesce in favour of a rival candidate, and, indeed, it would then have been difficult to find one capable of uniting the votes of these two political parties. It was, on the whole, by the party at once Free Trade and advanced Liberal in its views that Mr. Bright's first return for Manchester was procured. During the interval between his election for Manchester and the accession of the first Derby Ministry to power, Mr. Bright's activity in Parliament and on the platform was varied and continuous. In the House of Commons, he proposed to apply the remedy of Free Trade in land to the state of things which produced the Irish famine. He appealed, unsuccessfully, for the dispatch of a Royal Commission to investigate the condition of India; and in 1849 he was appointed one of the members of the once-celebrated Select Committee of the House of Commons on Official Salaries. At Westminster, and still more in the provinces, especially at Manchester, he co-operated with Mr. Cobden in the movement which the latter sought to create in favour of Financial Reform, mainly with a view to the reduction of our naval and military establishments. In 1851, he added his vote to those of the famous Parliamentary coalition which attempted to censure Lord Palmerston in the Pacifico affair; and, in 1852, he took a prominent part in the welcome given to Kossuth by the advanced Liberals of Lancashire. On the formation of the first Derby Ministry, Mr. Bright aided in that temporary re-organization of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which the acceptance of Free Trade by the new Government afterwards rendered unnecessary. At the general election which followed, the return of Mr. Bright as of Mr. Gibson for Manchester was opposed. But the principle of Free Trade was supposed to be once more at stake; and Mr. Bright, with Mr. Gibson, was re-elected by a considerable majority.

With the accession of Lord Aberdeen's Ministry to power began the discussion of the Eastern question, his share in which alienated from Mr. Bright many of his former Manchester supporters. It is needless to say, that in the House of Commons and on the platform, Mr. Bright denounced the policy of the Russian war, with an energy only equalled by its apparent want of success. His protests were abridged by an attack of severe illness, and just as the war had been brought to a close Mr. Bright was compelled to forego all public action. He withdrew, eventually, to the continent; there the news of the defeat of Lord Palmerston, on the Canton question, reached him, a silent and a distant observer, in the March of 1857. Although he had, of course, taken no personal part in the debate or division which produced Lord Palmerston's appeal to the country, yet he avowed his entire approval of the vote of censure which had been proposed by Mr. Cobden and seconded by Mr. Milner Gibson. While offering himself for re-election at Manchester, he was forbidden by his medical attendants to appear on the scene. The result is well known. Many of his former supporters, who disapproved of his speeches in opposition to the Russian war, coalesced with moderate Liberals and Conservatives in favour of two resident candidates. A local jealousy of the power of the old League-organization also exerted considerable influence. The constituency of Manchester rejected both Mr. Bright and Mr. Gibson by large majorities.

In the autumn of the same year, the death of Mr. Muntz caused a vacancy in the representation of Birmingham. The constituency invited Mr. Bright to become one of the Members for Birmingham, and he was elected in the August of 1857. He took his seat in the House of Commons at the beginning of last session, and seconded, but did not speak in support of the motion of Mr. Milner Gibson, hostile to the second reading of the Conspiracy Bill, and the result of which was the overthrow of Lord Palmerston's Government. During the remainder of the session he spoke repeatedly, especially on the subject of India, and with every evidence of at least a partial restoration to health. Mr. Bright's addresses, chiefly to provincial audiences, during the recess, on the question of Parliamentary Reform, and his publication of an elaborate scheme of change in our representative system, are of too recent notoriety to require more than a mention.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Whitlock, of Birmingham.



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FRANK CROSSLEY, ESQ.

M.P. for Halifax

"Supplement to The Illustrated News of the World."
THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED,
OFFICE, 198 STRAND, LONDON.

FRANK CROSSLEY, ESQ., M.P. FOR HALIFAX.

Mr. Frank Crossley is the youngest of three brothers who constitute the manufacturing firm of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, at Halifax. When their native town received a charter of incorporation, the ward in which the manufactory of Messrs. Crossley was situated returned the senior member of the firm as its representative to the town council. At the first meeting of that body, his compeers raised him to the dignity of an alderman, and shortly after included his name amongst those recommended to the Secretary of State as suitable to be promoted to the magisterial bench, and that functionary confirmed the selection. So highly was Mr. John Crossley esteemed for his urbanity, discretion, and zeal in the conduct of corporate matters, that the council elected him to the mayoralty of the borough in 1849, and repeated their vote, with still greater cordiality, in the succeeding year. During his term of office, considerable improvements were projected in the borough, which have since been carried out with great spirit, and at no trifling outlay. The liberality which he exhibits on all occasions, and the large pecuniary aid rendered by him in carrying on important public works, are too well known to need further allusion here. By the purchase of several important properties in the centre of the town, he has been enabled to open out new thoroughfares where they have been long needed, and is adorning them with buildings of a substantial and imposing character. The Mechanics' Institute owes much of its present position and prosperity to his recent exertions, and the handsome building it possesses will soon appear to greater advantage when the new hotel, the bank, and other erections in the vicinity are completed. A new town-hall, in the same locality, has been talked of; but other matters claiming attention at present, it remains in abeyance.

We must, however, pass on to Mr. Frank Crossley, the youngest of the firm, the immediate subject of our sketch. Indomitable and persevering, an idea worthy of notice seldom occupies his attention but it is sure to be carried out to the fullest extent, whatever the difficulties by which it is surrounded. He is the moving spring of enlarged operations in business, and equally comprehensive and determined in schemes of benevolence. To a large extent the architect of his own fortune, and deeply impressed with the responsibilities of wealth and position, he has resolved to confer a large amount of good upon others, while he lives, and to carry out purposes of benevolence without waiting for the questionable results of a *post-obit* benefaction. Thorough principle seems to guide him in every step he takes, and rarely does he swerve from it either to the right hand or to the left.

When Parliament was dissolved in the summer of 1852, the Liberal party in Halifax resolved to attempt the recovery of the representation of the borough from the Conservatives. Efforts were made to reunite the sections into which the former party had been divided, and were so far successful as to insure general combined operation. The "right man" was wanted "for the right place." His eldest brother having declined to become a candidate, it was resolved at a numerous meeting of the electors that a requisition should be prepared, calling upon Mr. Frank Crossley to stand for the borough. He complied with the request, and was triumphantly returned. Throughout the whole of the first Parliament in which he sat, his votes and conduct gave general satisfaction, and dissipated any fears which may previously have existed in the minds of a portion of the Liberal constituency. After the dissolution of Parliament in March, 1857, his re-election was secured by a very large majority.

It is, however, more particularly our object at present to refer to two of Mr. Frank Crossley's acts of munificence, which at once place him in the highest grade of public benefactors, and will assuredly rank him in the future history of Halifax with the "Nathaniel Waterhouse of a bygone age." Adjoining his own residence at Belle Vue, Mr. Frank Crossley for some time reserved a plot of ground containing about 2,700 square yards, upon which he had resolved to erect a number of almshouses. The style of the buildings is that of the domestic Gothic of the fifteenth century; and the whole have been completed in a good and substantial manner, under the direction of Messrs. Roger Ives and Son, architects, Halifax, at a cost, including the land, of somewhat about £5,000. There are twenty-two of these almshouses, and, by the rules, each unmarried alms person has 6s. per week allowed, and, when married, 8s. 6d. per week.

This noble pile of buildings we have briefly described had not reached completion, nor had the astonishment of beholders at the munificence of the founder ceased to be displayed, when an announcement was made that fairly electrified the citizens of Halifax. Immediately after his return from a tour through the United States and Canada, during the summer of 1855, Mr. Frank Crossley set about the accomplishment of one of those magnificent schemes which only tenant the breast of the truly philanthropic. He had determined that the people of Halifax should have a park of their own. The munificence of the gift cannot be too highly commended, nor too well appreciated. The conditions annexed to the donation were in excellent keeping with the boon, and highly creditable to the judgment of the worthy donor. One condition was that the corporation should spend annually a sum not less than £315 in maintaining "the buildings, bridges, statues, trees, shrubs, walks, seats, and fountains, and in providing an adequate staff of gardeners and keepers." In the event of the corporation failing to perform their part of the agreement, the park is to revert to Mr. Frank Crossley, or to his heirs.

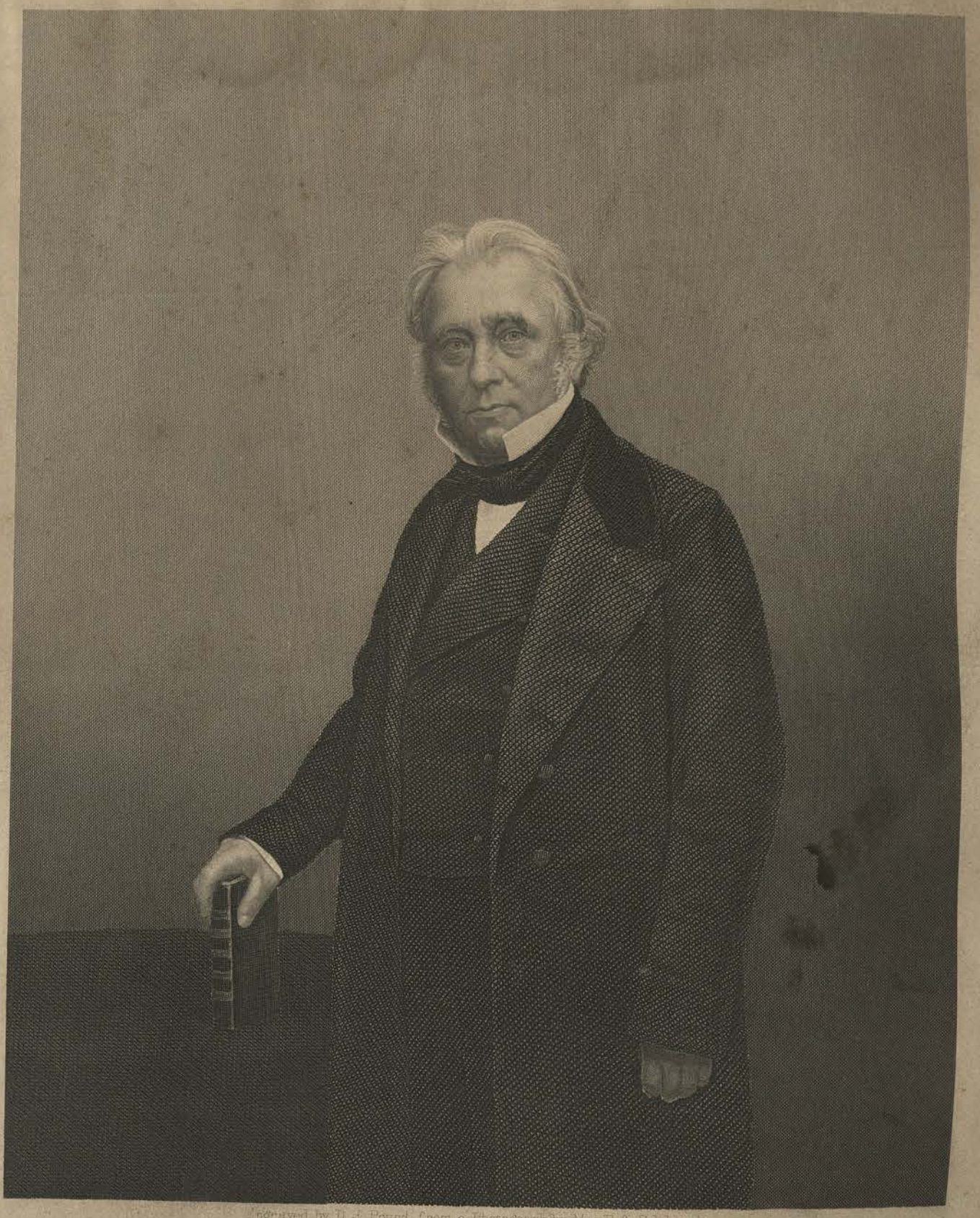
In giving publicity to these statements, we are bound to express our respect and admiration of the gentleman whose liberality secured a People's Park to Halifax. We entertain a very high esteem for one who is so glorious a specimen of the true English stock, one who unites in the happiest combination the elements which make up the character of a true Englishman. He is not only a man of enlightened common sense, but he is characterised by a religious spirit. His religion is no narrow creed, no austere dogma, that, in the anticipation of another life and another world, professes to disregard the life which is, and the world in which we are placed. On the contrary, it is one which creates in the breast of its possessor that pure affection, that strong, disinterested, glowing zeal, and that holy ambition of philanthropy, which impel to labour in the great and glorious work of making earth more heavenly, and man more God-like.

Frank Crossley has won for himself an enduring renown. The true glory of a successful man is not that which blazes forth for a moment and dazzles contemporary spectators, but that which shines clearly and steadily down the long vista of future generations, and which is acknowledged by a benefited and grateful posterity.

The People's Park extends over more than twelve and a half acres of ground, and has been laid out under the especial direction of Mr. Milner, from the designs of Sir Joseph Paxton. Handsome and substantial palisading encloses it on three sides. It is entered by four large and elegant gateways. On the west side an embankment has been raised, flanked by a strong high wall, on the lower part of which embankment a grand promenade is formed, 10 yards in width, and 234 yards in length, terminated at each end by bastions, crowned with balustrades. This terrace is reached by four flights of steps, three on the south, and one on the north side. In the centre of the terrace is a semi-circle, from which access is given to the grounds below by nine stone steps, twenty-seven feet wide. Immediately behind the steps rises an elegant stone-built saloon. It is thirty feet in height, and has on either side two stone basins, which receive jets of water, falling from beautifully carved heads, inserted at the top of the alcove. Seven pieces of marble statuary are arranged about the promenade, together with tasteful pedestals and Grecian vases, and three marble figures are now on their way from Italy to stand on the pedestals prepared for them. These are backed by hillocks planted by trees, shrubs, and flowers, and produce a very beautiful effect. A grass slope stretches out below the promenade, while opposite the principal flight of steps is a gigantic basin and a splendid fountain, imparting a peculiar air of coolness and enjoyment to the prospect. At the lower end of the park is a small but very pretty lake, with a serpentine road winding round it. Three bridges—two architectural and one a natural bridge of rock—span the lake, which, on the lower side, is fringed by a plantation of trees and shrubs. At the extreme end of the lake is a small wooden island, intended as a shelter for ducks and swans. At the south-east side is a charming summer-house, crowning a grass slope of considerable extent. In every part care has been taken to render the landscape picturesque and agreeable, and to make its green sward, its leafy trees, its graceful undulations, its thick plantation, its lake, and fountain, and statuary, all contribute to the enjoyment of those for whom the park has been especially designed by the princely donor. To purchase the ground, and to form so tasteful and beautiful a park, have cost no inconsiderable sum, though the founder permitted no one to know the extent of his actual outlay. The park was opened on the 14th of August 1857. But the People's Park is a free gift—Parliament has voted no grant, the public have subscribed not a penny, local taxation there has been none—it is owing entirely to the spontaneous munificence and liberality of Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., whose portrait we have the honour and satisfaction of presenting to our readers.

The Crossleys are celebrated neither on the race-course nor in the county hunting field. They have no claim to high ancestral honours. They make no boast of an old family tree, but are essentially men of the present day. The late Mr. John Crossley, the founder of the family, held a trustworthy situation in a carpet manufactory at Halifax, and his wife occupied the position of a domestic servant in a family residing at Warley, although she was the descendant of a family who had for many generations been farmers, first as tenants, and afterwards as owners of the farm on which they lived; but the independent spirit of Mrs. Crossley would not allow her to remain at home in comparative ease and comfort when she saw her father fall into the same error as Jacob of old, who made a difference in the treatment of his children, and determined that her own hands should minister to her wants, and that to her own exertions only would she be indebted for her advancement in life. John Crossley was a shrewd man, and thoroughly industrious. He made money, but made it honourably. From a dependent position he rose to be a partner in the firm where he had spent many years of his life. Mr. Crossley's family consisted of seven children, two daughters and five sons, three of whom now represent the firm at Halifax. Their father died in 1837, having not only established a business of immense commercial importance, but gained the esteem of every one with whom he had been in any way connected. The rapid growth of the Crossley firm indicates clearly enough the energetic enterprise of its head. Since the decease of Mr. Crossley, the carpet business has been carried on by the three brothers. More than 3,000 work-people find employment in their establishment, and perhaps a larger proportion of adult males work at Dean Clough than will be found in any other manufactory of fibrous material.

But the Crossleys have not confined their attention to the mere extension of their business, or their own commercial aggrandisement. They have stepped out of the narrow circle of self and have rendered valuable assistance to every philanthropic undertaking. Strongly in favour of the voluntary system of education—education as free as possible from all Government control—they have done much to promote its advancement. Believing it to be that system of education which fosters the most independent and manly character, and is the most favourable to the growth of liberty, morals, and religion, they have practically evidenced their convictions by the assistance which they have invariably given to its development.



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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD MACAULAY.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES.

LONDON: GEORGE NEWNES, LIMITED.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD MACAULAY.

THE distinguished statesman, orator, poet, essayist, and historian, Thomas Babington Lord Macaulay, was born at Rothley Temple, in the county of Leicester, on the 25th of October, 1800. He is grandson of the Rev. John Macaulay, A.M., Presbyterian Minister of Inverary, and son of the celebrated philanthropist, Zachary Macaulay, whose great exertions to ameliorate the condition of the African race, and unceasing labours to effect the suppression of the Slave Trade, won for him an enduring fame and a monument in Westminster Abbey. One of the sisters of the eminent man just named married Mr. Thomas Babington, a rich English merchant, and the name "Thomas Babington" was bestowed upon the nephew—the subject of our present memoir. Early in life he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge, where his career was one of high distinction. Before he had reached his nineteenth year, he won the Chancellor's medal for a poem entitled "Pompeii;" two years afterwards he gained the same Chancellor's medal for another poetic work, entitled "Evening." These poems were both published, and they served to bring the author prominently into notice. Soon after the issue of "Evening" he was elected to the Craven Scholarship, and in 1822 he graduated Bachelor of Arts, and was elected Fellow of Trinity College. In 1825 he obtained his Master of Arts degree, and, adopting the law as his future profession, he underwent the usual course of study, and was called to the bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in February, 1826.

In the meantime, the young student began to develope a taste for literary pursuits. He commenced by contributing essays and ballads to a periodical of limited circulation, called "Knight's Quarterly Magazine;" his papers, always looked for with much interest, speedily became the attraction of the magazine. Principally from the tone and weight of Macaulay's contributions, this Review was looked upon as a work of considerable literary importance. Professor Wilson used to say that its four or five volumes (beyond which the work did not extend), equalled in talent any other four or five in the compass of periodical literature. But Macaulay's genius soon found a wider field. In August, 1825, some six months before his call to the bar of Lincoln's Inn, and while still under twenty-five years of age, he contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* his famous essay on "Milton." This was the first of that long series of brilliant essays, with which, during twenty years subsequently, he enriched the pages of the Review.

The Whig party, then in power, were not slow to recognize the merits of the son of Zachary Macaulay. They gave him a lucrative appointment (a Commissionership in Bankruptcy), and in 1830 introduced him into the House of Commons, by placing the "pocket-borough" of Calne at his disposal. As a member of the legislative body, Mr. Macaulay distinguished himself by a zealous devotion to the business and debates of the time. He became Secretary to the Board of Control, and figured prominently in the protracted Parliamentary discussions on the Reform Bill. Mr. Macaulay's speech on this question created a degree of interest sufficient to warrant its republication in the form of a pamphlet. In December, 1832, he was returned to the first Reformed Parliament as member for the borough of Leeds. He continued to represent the constituency of this important borough until February, 1834, when he resigned his seat and his appointment at the Board of Control, to go out to India as a member of, and legal adviser to, the Supreme Council of Calcutta. He remained in the East about three years; during his stay he acquired a handsome independency by the lucrative nature of his office, and at the same time he continued to perform his duties as one of the *Edinburgh Review* staff. Some of his most elaborate articles, we are told, were then written and sent over from Calcutta. On his return to England, Mr. Macaulay turned his acquaintance with the affairs of India to account in his brilliant essays on "Lord Clive" and "Warren Hastings."

In the year 1839 Mr. Macaulay again accepted office under Government. He became Secretary at War, and was soon afterwards elected Member of Parliament for the city of Edinburgh. The right honourable gentleman retained this position in the Government until September, 1841, when the Whig ministry in which he served gave way to the second cabinet of Sir Robert Peel, and he (Mr. Macaulay) was consequently deprived of office. The general election, which followed immediately afterwards, did not disturb Mr. Macaulay in the possession of his seat for Edinburgh. He was re-elected, and continued to sit for that city. During the whole time of Sir Robert Peel's rule he was conspicuous as an active member of the Whig Opposition, and as a consistent advocate of free-trade and other liberal measures. In 1846 Sir Robert, having carried his great measure of Commercial Reform, succumbed to the unceasing attacks of the "country party," and made way for the return of the Whigs under Lord John Russell. Mr. Macaulay resumed office in this administration as Paymaster-General of the Forces, with a seat in the Cabinet; and he fulfilled the duties of the position until 1847, when he unexpectedly lost his seat in Parliament. The majority of the constituents of the Scottish capital disagreed with the right honourable gentleman on the subject of the Maynooth Grant, and took the opportunity of the general election to oust him in favour of Mr. Cowan, a citizen, whose theological bias and ecclesiastical views were much more in favour. The rejection of so distinguished a man under such circumstances caused great surprise, and was warmly discussed all over the country. Regret at so untoward an event was so generally expressed that Mr. Macaulay might easily have found another constituency anxious for his services, but he preferred availing himself of the opportunity

thus presented of withdrawing altogether from the duties of Parliament. At the next general election the citizens of Edinburgh recovered their credit by replacing Mr. Macaulay in his former position, although the right honourable gentleman declined to come forward, to canvas, or in any way to solicit the favour of the electors. During the next three or four years he continued their representative in Parliament, but the state of his health prevented him from attending the House with his accustomed zeal. At length, in 1856, he resigned his seat, and at the same time intimated his intention of not again resuming public or parliamentary life.

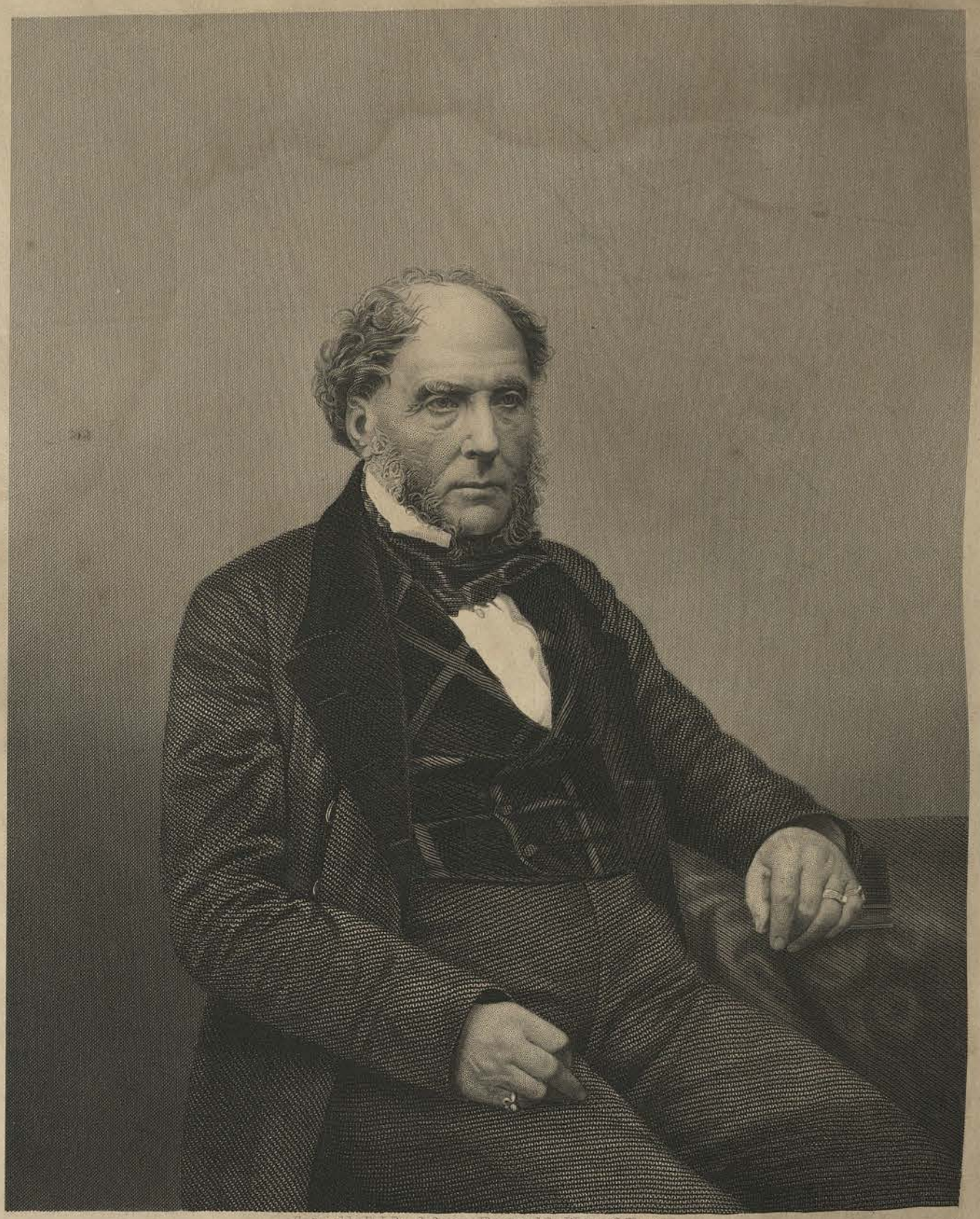
It is, however, in the world of literature that Mr. Macaulay has won his great fame. As an essayist he had established a brilliant reputation long before his History was commenced. Some years after his return from India he continued as sedulously as ever his contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1842 he published his "Lays of Ancient Rome;" in 1843 he issued a collected edition of the more important of his "Essays," and in the following year he made his last contribution to that particular form of literature in the paper "The Earl of Chatham." It appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*, and was included in the subsequent editions of his collected essays. The first and second volumes of Mr. Macaulay's great work, "The History of England, from the Accession of James II.," were published in 1849, and their appearance excited unusual public interest. Edition after edition was printed, and as rapidly consumed. An extraordinary degree of eagerness was manifested for the continuation of the History; and when, in 1855, the third and fourth volumes did appear, they caused a *furore* of excitement in the publishing and reading world of Britain "to which," observes a good authority, "the annals of Paternoster-row hardly furnish any parallel."

An interesting analysis of the historian's style appears in Gilfillan's "Literary Portraits," from which we are tempted to extract a few lines:—

"His writings have all the stimulus of oracular decision, without one particle of oracular darkness. His papers, too, are thickly studded with facts. This itself, in an age like ours, is enough to recommend them, especially when these facts are so carefully selected—when told now with emphasis so striking, and now with negligence so graceful; and when suspended around a theory, at once dazzling and slight—at once paradoxical and pleasing. The reader, beguiled, believes himself reading something more agreeable than history, and more veracious than fiction. It is a very waltz of facts that he witnesses; and yet how consoling to reflect that they are facts, after all! Again, Macaulay, as we have repeatedly hinted, is given to paradoxes. But then these paradoxes are so harmless, so respectable, so well-behaved—his originalities are so orthodox, and his mode of expressing them is at once so strong and so measured—that people feel both the tickling sensation of novelty, and a perfect sense of safety, and are slow to admit that the author, instead of being a bold, is a timorous thinker, one of the literary as well as political *juste-milieu*. Again, his manner and style are thoroughly English. As his sympathies are, to a great degree, with English modes of thought and habits of action, so his language is a stream of English undefiled. All the territories which it has traversed have enriched, without colouring, its waters. Even the most valuable of German refinements—such as that common one of subjective and objective—are sternly shied. Scarcely a phrase or word is introduced which Swift would not have sanctioned. In anxiety to avoid a barbarous and Mosaic diction, he goes to the other extreme, and practises purism and elaborate simplicity. Perhaps under a weightier burden, such a style might break down; but, as it is, it floats on, and carries the reader with it, in all safety, rapidity, and ease."

A collected edition of Macaulay's "Speeches, Parliamentary and Miscellaneous," was published in 1854; the "Speeches," however, did not prove so popular as the "Essays."

In September, 1857, the historian received the dignity of a Peerage in acknowledgment of his great literary services; in addition to this he has at different times received other honours, to which we must make a brief allusion. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1849; in the same year he was elected a bencher of Lincoln's Inn; in 1850 he was appointed to the honorary office of Professor of Ancient History in the Royal Academy; and in 1853 he received the Prussian Order of Merit.



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SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, BART.

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SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON, BART.

Sir Archibald Alison is the son of the late Rev. Archibald Alison, prebendary of Salisbury, and author of the well-known "Essay on the Nature and Principles of Taste." This excellent and accomplished clergyman was a native of Edinburgh, where his father was Lord Provost, and, gaining the exhibition to Balliol College, attached to the University of Glasgow, he proceeded to Oxford, and took orders in the Church of England. He married a daughter of Dr. John Gregory, who held the chair of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, and one of a family long distinguished by the number and eminence of the members which it has contributed to the successful cultivation of science and knowledge. By this lady he had a family of six children, two of whom have become celebrated. Sir Archibald Alison is the second son of the Essayist on Taste; and his elder brother, Dr. William Pulteney Alison, Emeritus Professor of Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, is the distinguished physician and writer on philanthropic and social subjects.

The Rev. Archibald Alison held several preferments in England: one of them was the Vicarage of Kenley, in Shropshire. It was there that Sir Archibald Alison was born, on the 29th of December, 1792. Eight years afterwards his father accepted an invitation to become the minister of an Episcopal congregation in Edinburgh, and Sir Archibald received his later and more important education in the Modern Athens. He became an alumnus of the University of Edinburgh, which then numbered among its professors Dugald Stewart, Playfair, Leslie, and he distinguished himself both in classical and mathematical studies. His father, too, was intimate with most of the intellectual celebrities who adorned Edinburgh in the first quarter of the present century, and at home Sir Archibald was confirmed in his aspirations towards literary distinction. Destined for the bar, he pursued his earliest legal studies in the company of his young friend Patrick Fraser Tytler, afterwards *the* historian of Scotland, and whose cousin, Elizabeth Glencairn, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Fraser Tytler, of Woodhouselee, Sir Archibald married in 1825. By this lady he has a daughter and two sons; one, Lieut.-Colonel Alison, as Military Secretary, the other, Major Alison, as Aide-de-Camp, were attached to Lord Clyde, when he assumed the chief command in India. They have signally distinguished themselves both in the Crimean War and in the repression of the Indian mutiny, especially at Lucknow, where the elder lost an arm, and both were severely wounded under the walls of the place, at the side of Lord Clyde.

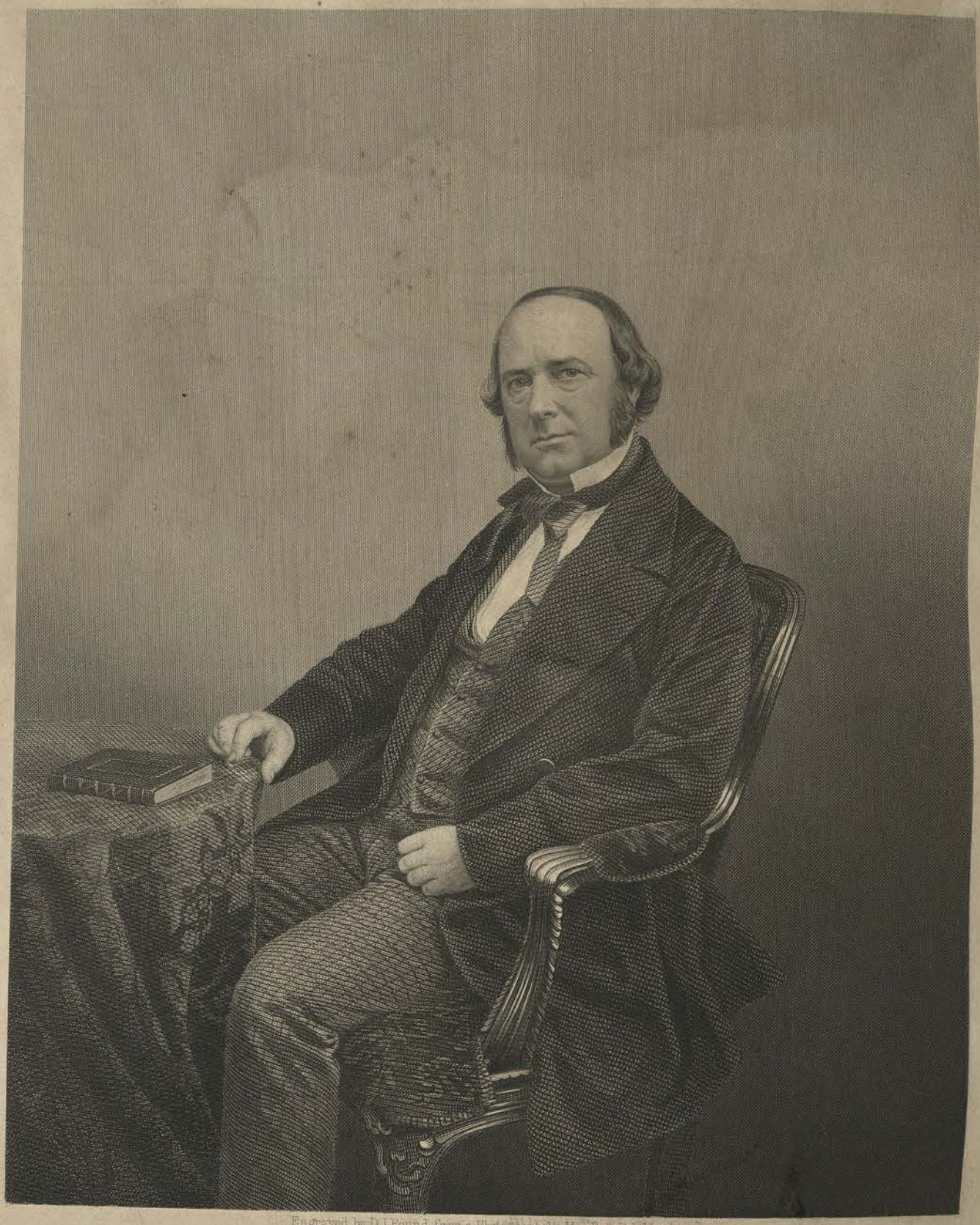
Admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, or, as we should say, called to the Bar, in 1814, Sir Archibald had scarcely entered on the duties of his profession when he paid a visit to the Continent, which was destined to have an important result. With the first fall of Napoleon and his relegation to Elba, in the spring of 1814, France was once more unsealed to British subjects. In the company of a brother, and of Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler, Sir Archibald visited the Continent, especially Paris, in the occupation of the allied armies. A slight descriptive work was one of the immediate fruits of the journey; but it had a much more important consequence. "Among the countless multitudes," writes Sir Archibald, "whom the extraordinary events of the period had drawn together from every part of Europe to the French capital and the brilliancy of the spectacle (a review of the allied army of occupation) had concentrated on the spot, was one young man who had watched, with intense interest, the progress of the war from his earliest years, and who, having hurried from his paternal roof in Edinburgh on the first cessation of hostilities, then conceived the first idea of narrating its events; and amidst its wonders inhaled that ardent spirit, that deep enthusiasm, which sustaining him, through fifteen subsequent years of travelling and study, and fifteen more of composition, has at length realized itself in the present history." With a view to his great work, Sir Archibald Alison is understood to have visited every notable battle-field in Europe.

The young advocate did not, however, neglect the practice of his profession, in which he early attained a success more considerable than conspicuous, as it consisted chiefly of written pleadings, by which the most important business of the Court of Session was then conducted. It was from the profits of these labours that he derived the means of travelling so extensively early in life. His Conservative politics, of course, rather assisted him than otherwise in the career of official promotion. After nine years of quiet industry, he was appointed "Advocate Depute"—the term bestowed on the assistant of the chief politico-legal functionary of Scotland, the Lord Advocate. He held this office from 1823 to 1830, when the Duke of Wellington resigned, and the political party to which Sir Archibald was attached bade a temporary farewell to power. After the formation of Sir Robert Peel's first Ministry, in 1834, he was appointed Sheriff of Lanarkshire—the Lancashire of Scotland—an important and most responsible judicial office, which he still holds. In 1852, Lord Derby, on his accession to the Premiership, created him a Baronet, in recognition of his literary merits, his official labours, and his services to the Conservative cause. In 1846, he was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and in 1851, of the University of Glasgow. On the former occasion, he had Lord Macaulay for a competitor, and on the latter, Lord Palmerston; and in 1852 he received the honour of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford.

In 1832, soon after his resignation of the office of Advocate Depute, Sir Archibald published his "Principles of the Criminal Law of Scotland," which was followed, in the ensuing year, by his "Practice of the Criminal Law of Scotland;" two works of standard authority both in his own country, America, and Germany. In 1833, also, appeared the first volume of his *magnum opus*, the "History of Europe, from 1789 to the Restoration of the Bourbons." It was completed in ten volumes, in 1842, and has taken rank as a European classic. Nine editions of it have appeared; several of which consisted of 2,000, one of 12,000, and one of 25,000 copies; and among the numerous translations of it published there is actually, one in Arabic! Sir Archibald has just finished a companion-work, a supplement and sequel to the foregoing,—his "History of Europe, from the Fall of Napoleon, in 1815, to the Accession of Louis Napoleon, in 1852," in eight volumes. One of the great merits of this latter performance is its impartial estimate of the public men of the age, to whose principles and policy the author himself is conscientiously opposed.

Besides these works, produced amid the pressure of important official engagements, Sir Archibald Alison has published (1840), "The Principles of Population, and their Connection with Human Happiness;" (1845), "England in 1815 and 1845; or, a Sufficient and a Contracted Currency;" (1847), "Free Trade and a Fettered Currency," able and elaborate expositions of his rather peculiar views on those topics. In 1847, he appeared as the narrator of "The Military Life of John Duke of Marlborough," a work which has gone through several editions. For many years Sir Archibald Alison had been one of the principal contributors to the great northern organ of Conservatism, *Blackwood's Magazine*. In 1850, he collected the chief of these contributions, and published them in three volumes, as "Essays Political, Literary, and Miscellaneous."

Sir Archibald Alison has made many appearances in public, and is an effective and eloquent speaker. Among the more notable of these appearances may be mentioned his Address to the first Emigrants who sailed from the Clyde to New Zealand in 1839, his Presidency at the annual *soiree* of the Manchester Athenæum, in 1847, when he, the champion of Conservatism in Church and State, was followed and complimented by speakers like Mr. Cobden and Mr. Emerson. More recently he presided at the great Glasgow banquet given to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Robert Burns, and devoted the best powers of his stirring and vigorous oratory to glorify the memory of the minstrel-ploughman. Few men with such strong political convictions, and such frankness in expressing them, have taken an active part in public affairs, and yet had the success which may be justly assigned to Sir Archibald Alison,—that of never making personal enemies, and of securing general respect and admiration out of the sphere of the party to which he is deeply devoted, and of whose cause he has been a most persistent and energetic advocate.



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THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ. M.A. F.S.A.

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THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ., M.A. F.S.A.

Mr. Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., and a member of the Imperial Institute of France—one of the most popular authorities in this country as to all subjects of archæology—is a native of the Welsh border, having been born near Ludlow in the year 1810. His family had removed thither from Yorkshire, where it was settled during the last century in the neighbourhood of Halifax and Huddersfield. He was educated at Edward the Sixth's Grammar School at his native town, whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took successively the degrees of B.A. and M.A.

Long before he entered the University, the subject of this notice had shown an unusual precocity of talent in nearly every branch of learning and science, chiefly, however, exhibiting that capacity for extensive research united with sound judgment and superior reasoning powers which have since raised him to so high a place in the peculiar branches of study to which he has devoted himself. One of his earliest attempts in this way, an "Historical Essay on Early Christianity in Arabia," was published only recently, in 8vo, 1855, and as the production of a mere boy may be fairly regarded as an astonishing effort of youthful learning.

Soon after he had entered the University, he commenced the literary career he has unremittingly pursued to the present time. While still an undergraduate he had become a frequent contributor to *Fraser's* and the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the *Literary Gazette*, the *Foreign Quarterly*, and other periodicals; and, during the same period, was the author of an interesting volume on the purgatory legends of the middle ages, which was published some time afterwards under the title of "St. Patrick's Purgatory," and immediately reprinted in America, where it had a wide circulation.

After becoming resident in London, we believe about 1836, Mr. Wright continued his historical researches with more activity than ever; and there can be no doubt but that the popular historical and antiquarian papers which were issued so abundantly from his pen between that time and 1842 contributed largely to form the taste for archæological pursuits which has since been so greatly developed.

In 1837, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in the following year he published his first considerable work, entitled "Queen Elizabeth and her Times," two volumes 8vo. In 1838, he was one of the two founders of the Camden Society, for the publication of historical documents. Of this society he was for some time the honorary secretary, and edited some of the most interesting volumes published by that body, such as the "Political Songs of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries," the "Latin Poems of Walter Mapes," "Letters on the Dissolution of Monasteries," &c. He subsequently took an active part in the formation of several other literary societies, such as the Percy and Shakespeare, some of the most important works of which emanated from his pen.

His reputation amongst scholars and the reading public had become so great not only in England, but on the Continent, that on the death of the Earl of Munster in 1842, the grand European blue ribbon of literature and science, a seat in the Imperial Institute of France, crowned his literary honours. This great distinction was achieved at a comparatively early period, Mr. Wright having been one of the youngest men ever elected a corresponding member of that distinguished body. Nevertheless, his election was gained by an unusually large majority over the other candidates; and two Ministers of State, M. Guizot and M. Villemain, went expressly to vote for him.

In 1844, Mr. Wright and his friend Mr. Roach Smith, founded the British Archæological Association "for the Encouragement and Prosecution of Researches into the Arts and Monuments of the Middle Ages." From this period, he has devoted himself more than formerly to what is strictly termed archæology, without neglecting his former field of historical and literary studies. With the view of rendering the objects of the association more popular, he published, in the year after the foundation of that society, the "Archæological Album," a work which includes several papers of high literary merit, written in a style at once intelligible and instructive to the general reader.

When a division took place in the British Archæological Association, Mr. Wright remained with that party which preserved the original name, and continued for several years to edit its journal. During this period was published one of his most laborious and valuable undertakings, the "Biographia Britannica Literaria," a work of great difficulty, for the execution of which he was selected, as the writer most capable of accomplishing such a task, by the Council of the Royal Society of Literature. The first volume, containing the Anglo-Saxon period, appeared in 1842, and the second, the Anglo-Norman period, in 1846. In this latter year, Mr. Wright published, in two volumes, a selection from the papers he had contributed to the periodical literature of the day, under the title of "Essays on Subjects connected with the Literature, Popular Superstitions, and History of England in the Middle Ages," a work which has met with no small success. Since that time, Mr. Wright's life has been a continued scene of unusual literary activity, and it would be impossible here to enumerate all the works which have issued from his pen; exceeding in number, we believe, considerably upwards of one hundred volumes. We may briefly state that we owe to him the best texts of some of

our ancient poets, such as Chaucer and Piers Ploughman; the best elementary treatise on the early antiquities of this island, entitled "The Celt, Roman, and Saxon," the ablest readable book on English archæology; as well as rather extensive histories of Ireland, Scotland, and France, the last of which contains the best popular history of the middle ages we possess. Amongst his miscellaneous works should not be passed over his "England under the House of Hanover," two volumes 8vo, 1848; the "Chester Plays," two volumes; the Historical Treatises on Science of Philip de Phaun; "Narratives of Sorcery and Magic," two volumes, 1851; the "History of Ludlow," 1852; "Cambridge University Transactions," two volumes, 1854; "Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English," two volumes, 1857; an Introduction to Lord Londesborough's "Miscellanea Graphica," 4to, 1857; an important volume of "Ancient Vocabularies," printed at the expense of Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., a liberal patron of archæology; and "Les Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles," two volumes, 1857, which is a curious collection of mediæval tales, from the only existing manuscript, which was discovered by Mr. Wright in the library of the Hunterian Museum of Glasgow. This last mentioned work was printed and published at Paris, two volumes, 1858, with introduction, notes, and glossary in French. We will not attempt to enumerate the various societies of England, Scotland, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden or America, which have elected him into their ranks; and, after all, such honours fall into insignificance compared with the election into the Institute, a distinction never obtained by money or influence. The important antiquarian explorations at Wroxeter having been so lately before the public, it is hardly necessary to mention that they are under Mr. Wright's direction.

The chief literary work he is now engaged upon is a large collection of mediæval political songs, to form one of the series of historical works published at the expense of the Government, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. In acquaintance with the literature of the middle ages, reckoning all its various branches, and in archæology generally, Mr. Wright is unrivalled—in Anglo-Norman philology, indeed, he is the only proficient in this country; and whether we regard the marvellous extent of his published works, or the ability by which they are distinguished, it is impossible to mention another name in the whole range of English literature which, in the departments mentioned, can be placed for a moment in competition with that of the eminent subject of the present notice.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Painting by M. Wight.

EDWARD EVERETT, ESQ. D.C.L.

Late Governor of Massachusetts.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES
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EDWARD EVERETT, ESQ. D.C.L.

EDWARD EVERETT, the distinguished American orator, essayist, and diplomatist, was born in April, 1794, at Dorchester, near Boston, United States. His father, while living, held a high position as a clergyman, and his brother, Alexander Everett, still enjoys a well-earned reputation as an accomplished scholar, linguist, and public writer.

Early in life, Edward Everett's education was commenced in the free schools of Dorchester and Boston, from whence he was removed to a private academy, kept by the brother of the illustrious Daniel Webster. At the age of thirteen he entered Harvard College, and graduated with "first class" honours, in 1811. He was originally intended for the Bar, and his education was conducted with that view; but he displayed a greater taste for the divinity school, and was accordingly put to the study of theology. In the meantime he applied himself most diligently to the classics and dead languages, and quickly acquired great proficiency therein. His progress, indeed, was so remarkable that in 1812 the Head Master thought himself justified in appointing young Everett to the position of Latin Master to the College.

After about two years study in Divinity, he was invited to succeed the Rev. J. S. Buckmaster, who, as Minister of Brattle-street Church, had the reputation of being the most eloquent theological orator in the United States, and whose death left vacant the pulpit of one of the largest and richest Unitarian districts in Boston. Mr. Everett accepted this charge when he was scarcely twenty years of age. Notwithstanding his youth he speedily won distinction by his splendid pulpit oratory, and became celebrated for his eloquence, zeal, and piety as a pastor. He employed his leisure time in literary pursuits. In 1814 he published a work which attracted much public attention, called "A Defence of Christianity." In the following year he was elected Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Harvard College. Before entering upon the arduous duties of this post, however, it was arranged that he should have the privilege of more fully qualifying himself for the position by a short sojourn in some of the chief cities of Europe; he accordingly visited England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Turkey, Greece, and Hungary. During his stay in England he became acquainted with all the leading men of the day, and earned the warm friendship of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron, Jeffrey, Campbell, Romilly, and Davy.

In 1819 Mr. Everett, by this time a ripe scholar, with an enlarged acquaintance with men and manners, returned to America, and entered upon the duties of the Greek Professorship. He published a Greek Grammar, translated by him from the German of Buttman, and also a Greek Reader, based upon that of Mr. Jacobs. In 1820, finding that he had still some leisure time to occupy, Mr. Everett undertook the editorship of the *North American Review*, which he conducted until 1824. He not only edited the work, but contributed the most important of the articles in almost every issue. About this time he acquired great reputation in the field of oratory and literature by the delivery of his "Phi Beta Kappa" address on "The Circumstances Favourable to the Progress of American Literature."

In the early part of 1824 Mr. Everett was elected to the United States Congress as representative of Middlesex, Massachusets. He occupied this distinguished position during the next ten years, yielding his seat in 1835, on being appointed Governor of Massachusets. Four successive years he was elected and re-elected Governor of this State, and on the fifth canvass was defeated by only *one* out of more than 100,000 votes! In 1840, when General Harrison became President of the United States, Mr. Everett was nominated Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. Just before his arrival in this country in 1841, the *Quarterly Review* spoke of him in the following words:—"Edward Everett is one of the most remarkable men living. He is a native of Massachusets, and was born about 1796. At nineteen he had already acquired the reputation of an accomplished scholar. At twenty-one (the age at which Roger Ascham achieved a similar distinction) he was appointed Professor of Greek in Harvard University, and soon afterwards he made the tour of Europe, including Greece. M. Cousin, who was with him in Germany, informed a friend of ours that he was one of the best Grecians he ever knew, and the translator of Plato must have known a good many of the best. On his return from his travels he lectured on Greek literature, with the enthusiasm and success of another Abelard."

During the next five years Mr. Everett stayed in England as American Minister to the English Court. Before he left he received many very gratifying marks of esteem, and the University of Oxford marked its high sense of his scholarship and personal worth by conferring upon him the degree of D.C.L. He received similar marks of distinction from Cambridge and Dublin. As a diplomatic agent, Mr. Everett was singularly successful. He performed the duties of his office to the advantage of his country, and to the satisfaction of all with whom he had occasion to come in contact. He returned home in 1846, and was appointed President of the University in which he had received the most important part of his education. He held this office until 1849, when he retired in favour of Mr. J. Sparkes. In November, 1852, he again entered public life, having accepted the appointment of Secretary of State under

President Fillmore. In 1853 he succeeded Mr. John Davis as Member of the Senate for Massachusets, but in consequence of failing health resigned his seat shortly afterwards.

The late Daniel Webster's publicly-expressed opinion of the eminent gentleman under notice is too important to be omitted. Speaking at the first anniversary meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, he made use of the following remarkable words in reference to Mr. Everett:—"We all remember him—some of us personally—myself, certainly, with great interest, in his deliberations in the Congress of the United States, to which he brought such a degree of learning, and ability, and eloquence, as few equalled, and none surpassed. He administered afterwards, satisfactorily to his fellow-citizens, the duties of the chair of the commonwealth. He then, to the great advantage of his country, went abroad. He was deputed to represent his Government at the most important Court of Europe; and he carried thither many qualities, most of them essential, and all of them ornamental and useful, to fill that high station. He had education and scholarship. He had a reputation at home and abroad. More than all, he had an acquaintance with the politics of the world, with the law of this country and of nations, with the history and policy of the countries of Europe. And how well these qualities enabled him to reflect honour upon the literature and character of his native land, not we only, but all the country and all the world, know. He has performed this career, and is yet at such a period of life, that I may venture something upon the character and privilege of my countrymen, when I predict that those who have known him long and know him now, those who have seen him and see him now, those who have heard him and hear him now, are very likely to think that his country has demands upon him for future efforts in its service."

As an author and critical essayist Mr. Edward Everett enjoys a reputation second only to that which he has earned by his splendid powers as an orator. In addition to "The Defence of Christianity" already mentioned, and a great number of occasional addresses, official letters, reports, &c., Mr. Everett has published "Orations and Speeches on Various Occasions," (1836, 8vo.) This work consisted of twenty-seven public speeches, delivered from January, 1825, to June, 1836. He also issued "The Importance of Practical Education and Useful Knowledge; a Selection from his Orations and other Discourses," (12mo., published in New York in 1847.) "Orations and Speeches on Various Occasions from 1826 to 1850" appeared in Boston towards the close of the last named year. Some of his papers in the *North American Review* are remarkable for their style and vigour. His "Review of Humboldt's Works," his "Essay on Lord Bacon," and his elaborate treatise on "English Universities," are distinguished among many other papers as critical essays of great literary merit. Several valuable articles on Ancient and Modern Art give evidence of his highly cultivated taste, judgment, and scholarly feeling. His papers on "The History of Grecian Art," "Canova and his Works," "Aristophanes and Socrates," are particularly worthy of mention. One of the topics which of late years specially engaged Mr. Everett's attention was the introductory memoir prefixed to the edition of the works of Daniel Webster, of whom he is one of the literary executors.

On the 8th of May, 1822, Mr. Everett was married by his old class-mate, the Rev. Dr. Frothingham, to Charlotte Grey, a daughter of the Hon. Peter C. Brooks, of Boston.

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by Mr Sorabjee Jamsetjee of Bombay.

THE LATE

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.

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THE LATE SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.

THE LATE SIR JAMSEETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, the famous "Merchant Prince" of India and world-renowned philanthropist, was born in Bombay on the 15th of July, 1783.

His parents were poor, but respectable, and died while he was yet a child. His education, however, was carefully superintended; at an early age he evinced a marked interest in commercial matters, and showed so decided an aptitude for pursuits of a mercantile character, that his father-in-law, Framjee Nusserwanjee, received him as a partner in his business. The zealous and enterprising disposition of young Jamsetjee was at once evident, and very speedily began to yield its legitimate fruit; he became distinguished by the boldness of his speculations, by the apparently intuitive skill with which he conducted large business transactions, and by the sagacity he displayed in finding localities where commerce might be extended to the advantage of the firm to which he was attached. His transactions were confined to no special branch of trade, nor to any particular country. He undertook extensive dealings in the produce of Bengal, Madras, the West Coast of Sumatra, Singapore, Siam, China, Alexandria, the Archipelago, and England. His commercial speculations rapidly increased in importance, and when they appeared to demand his presence in distant parts he showed no hesitation in undertaking the duty. Before he had completed the twenty-fourth year of his age he had made five successful voyages to China, and had undertaken many other journies besides. One of his voyages to China was distinguished by a noteworthy incident: the ship in which he sailed formed one of the fleet which under Sir Nathaniel Dance beat off a French squadron commanded by Admiral Linois; in another voyage, also to China, his vessel was intercepted and captured by the French. On this occasion he lost the whole of his rich cargo, and was taken prisoner to the Cape of Good Hope, then a neutral port in the hands of the Dutch. He remained here for some time, and endured many severe privations. But he succeeded in escaping, and found his way to Calcutta in a Danish vessel. His return to India was marked by renewed activity in the firm which now bore his name as chief partner. Under his auspices its business and its wealth increased, not only rapidly, but amazingly; guided by his ever ready judgment and sagacity, its ventures rarely failed, and each succeeding year witnessed great additions to its wealth and reputation. The great political events in Europe, from the Peace of Amiens to the Battle of Waterloo, proved advantageous to Indian commerce; in four years, from 1814 to 1819, the imports from Europe increased in value from £870,000 to £3,052,000—the house of Sir Jamsetjee and his father-in-law participating enormously in the increased trade here indicated.

In 1820 Sir Jamsetjee completed his twentieth year of active business life, during which he had realized an immense fortune, and had attained the position of premier merchant of the East. He continued his mercantile pursuits with his accustomed energy, and not wishing to hoard, or to expend the fruits of his industry in mere idle luxury or display, he determined to set apart some of his great wealth and much of his valuable time to ameliorate the condition of his less fortunate brethren. This praiseworthy resolution was adopted and carried out in a spirit which eventually rendered his name famous throughout India, and, indeed, throughout the civilised world. Within a short time he distributed an enormous amount of money in works of charity and public utility. In order that we may give a faint idea of the princely liberality of his contributions, we extract a few particulars from the *Bombay Gazette*, premising that the half-dozen gifts here mentioned are taken at random from hundreds of others which might be quoted, equally munificent, and showing equal discrimination on the part of the donor:—

His contribution to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital was 160,500 rupees; his endowment of the Parsee Benevolent Institution reached the sum of 440,000 rupees; the Mahim Causeway built by him cost 150,500 rupees; the Dhurumsalla, or Poor Asylum, in Bellasis Road (including an endowment of 50,000 rupees) 150,000 rupees; the Water Works constructed by him at Poona, cost 180,000 rupees; his endowment of the Jamsetjee School of Industrial Arts was 100,000 rupees.

To give a complete enumeration of the benevolent works of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy is simply impossible. An intelligent native writer, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, in a most interesting work descriptive of the Parsees, publishes a list of his known public benefactions; this list necessarily excludes deeds of private charity (known to be exceedingly numerous,) yet it shows that from 1822 to 1858, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy bestowed *upwards of a quarter of a million of pounds sterling* in founding, endowing, or supporting undertakings of a purely benevolent character! The worthy Parsee's flow of bounty was unprecedented and unceasing. The fame of his great munificence at length reached the English throne. The Queen was pleased to recognise his benevolence and public spirit by conferring upon him the honour of knighthood—this being the first instance of an Indian subject of her Majesty being admitted to the order. Henceforward Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy became a name of curious and affectionate interest in England. The patent of knighthood was presented at the Government-house, at Parel, amidst great ceremony and public demonstration, by Sir George Anderson, the Governor of Bombay. On the 15th December, 1843, he received a further mark of her Majesty's approbation in the shape of a handsome gold medal set in diamonds; its face bore the image of the Queen, encircled

with superb brilliants, and the reverse presented the following inscription:—"Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, from the British Government, in honour of his munificence and his patriotism." This gift from her Majesty was presented through Sir George Arthur, who was then Governor of Bombay.

On the occasion of the admittance of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy to the dignity and privileges of a Knight of the British realm, the leading inhabitants of Bombay determined upon presenting him with a testimonial to express their gratification; they prepared an address, subscribed £1,500, and called a meeting at which the *elite* of Bombay (including Sir Jamsetjee himself) were present. After the reading of the address, and the presentation of other addresses of congratulation from the natives of Poona, Nuggur, Sattara, Jaulna, Ahmednuggur, and Hyderabad, the chairman of the meeting announced the amount of money which had been subscribed, and requested Sir Jamsetjee's permission to apply it in forming a fund to be vested in trustees, and known as the "Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Translation Fund," for the purpose of being appropriated in defraying the expenses of translating into the Guzeratte language (the language of the Parsees) such books from the European and Asiatic tongues, whether ancient or modern, as may be approved of by the Committee; to be by them published and distributed gratis, or at a low price, among the Parsee community in furtherance of the education of that people. Sir Jamsetjee not only assented to the proposed mode of applying the money subscribed, but astonished the meeting by intimating his intention of adding the princely sum of £30,000, in order that the proposition of the committee might be more efficiently carried out. The benevolent Parsee thus spoke in announcing his intended liberality:—

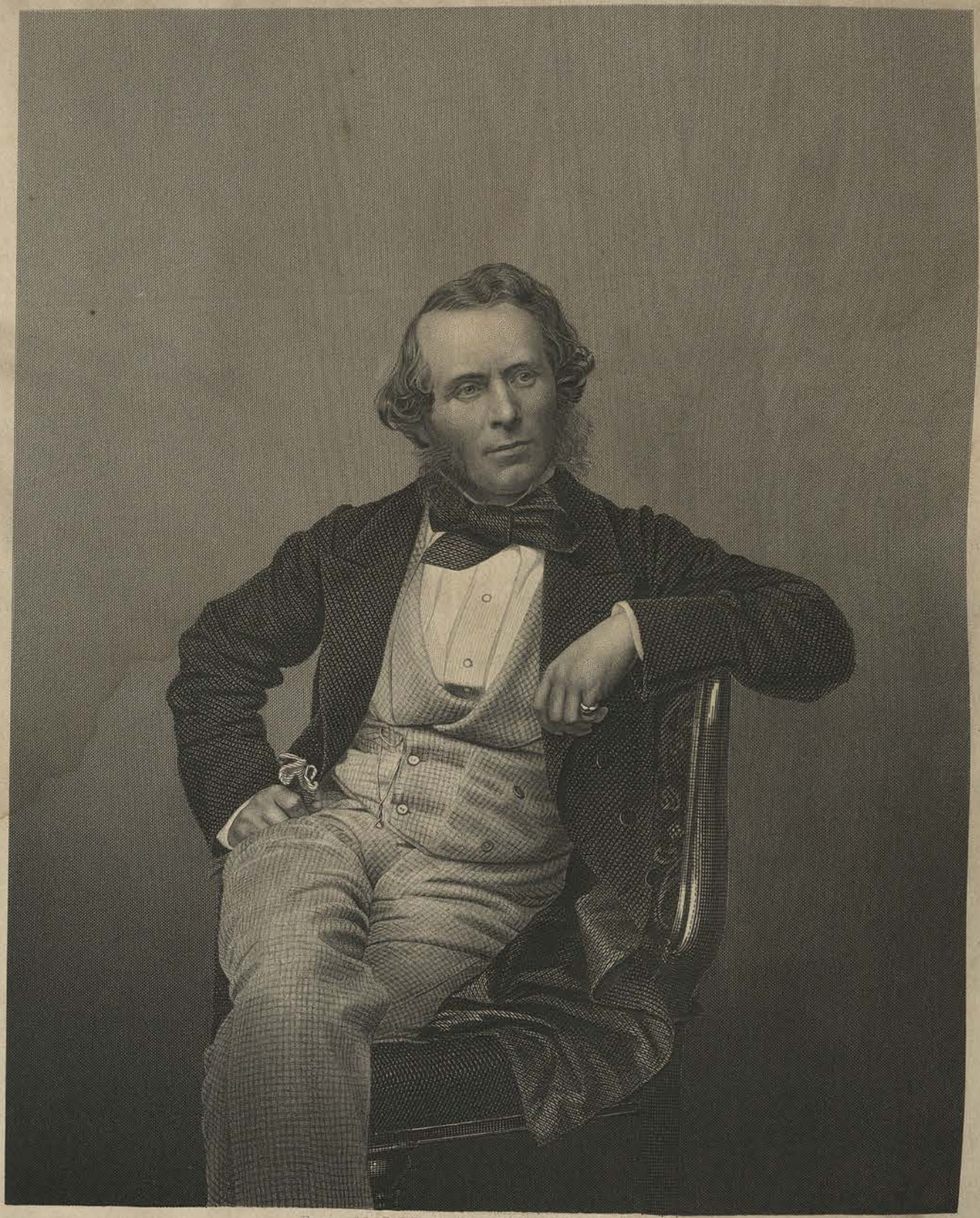
"Nothing could please me more than the purposes to which you propose to devote the funds that have been subscribed. I shall ever wish my name to be connected with every endeavour to diffuse knowledge amongst our people; and the surest way to incite them to elevate and improve themselves, to fit them to appreciate the blessings of the Government under which they live, and to deserve those honours which have now, for the first time, been extended to India, is to spread far and wide amongst them, gratuitously, or in a cheap form, translations into our own language of the most approved authors. Connected with this subject is a scheme that I have long contemplated for relieving the distresses of the Parsee poor of Bombay, Surat, and its neighbourhood. You know full well the state of misery in which many of our people are living, and the hopeless ignorance in which their children are permitted to grow up. My object is to create a fund, the interest of which shall be applied towards relieving the indigent of our people, and the education of their children; and I now propose to invest the sum of £30,000 in the public securities, and place it at the disposal of trustees, who, with the interest, shall carry out the object I have mentioned; and this trust I hope you will take under your care."

The almost unprecedented act of personal liberality just recorded is most remarkable, but it was not the largest he was destined to perform. The endowment of the Parsee Benevolent Institution, for the education and maintenance of poor Parsee children in Bombay, was secured by Sir Jamsetjee, at a cost of five lakhs of rupees—a sum equal to £50,000.

In the month of June, 1856, a public meeting, organized by the native population of Bombay, and cordially supported by the Europeans of the city, was held under the presidency of the Governor, Lord Elphinstone; the object of the meeting was to vote a statue to the venerable Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, to be placed in the Town-hall, by the side of those of Elphinstone, Malcolm, and Forbes.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom on the 6th of August, 1857. On receiving her Majesty's patent, the wealthy Parsee baronet caused a sum of £250,000 to be set aside for the future support of the title, and expressed a wish that the Legislative Council of India would pass an act, authorising each heir to the title to assume, on his succession, the name and title of "Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy" in lieu of his own name.

Full of years and honours, the worthy baronet died on the 15th of April, 1859, having reached the patriarchal age of seventy-six years. Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the eldest son, succeeds to the baronetcy, and takes the name of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, in accordance with the wishes of his deceased father. Rustomjee Jamsetjee, the second son, is a quiet, retired man, and mixes little in society. The third and youngest, Sorabjee Jamsetjee, altogether a favourite with the public, is a good Oriental scholar, and has given to the world three extensively circulated works in the vernacular language of the Parsees.



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WILLIAM POWELL FRITH, ESQ. R.A.

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WILLIAM POWELL FRITH, ESQ. R.A.

This eminent painter was born at Studley, in Yorkshire, in the year 1819. His father appears to have been an enthusiastic lover of Art; and, when the boy began to show a predilection for artistic studies, which he did at a very early age, the father took pains to encourage and develop the taste evinced. He placed engravings and drawings at the service of the lad, engaged a skilled draughtsman as a tutor, and employed other means to stimulate the natural bent of his mind. At length it became a settled matter that the youth's future career was to be that of an artist. He was placed in a well-known drawing academy in Bloomsbury-street, under the care of Mr. Sass, with whom he studied vigilantly and indefatigably to overcome the difficulties which usually fall to the share of a student in the Arts. Mr. Frith remained in this school about three years, making considerable progress in drawing, composition, and knowledge of colour.

In 1839 Mr. Frith exhibited his first picture at the British Institution: it was a small portrait of one of his tutor's children. In the following year he brought out his first subject picture: it was entitled "Othello and Desdemona," and proved to be a work of merit sufficient to lead the critics to anticipate that the author would at no distant time produce works of a high character. During the same year Mr. Frith introduced his name into the Catalogue of the Royal Academy, by exhibiting a picture entitled "Malvolio before the Countess Olivia." Henceforward Mr. Frith became a regular exhibitor; showing, from year to year, various subject pictures derived from the works of Shakespeare, Scott, Sterne, Goldsmith, Molière, and Charles Dickens. It was evident from some of the earliest of these productions that the young painter was steadily making his way in the profession. "The Parting Interview of Leicester and Amy," exhibited in 1841, might be instanced as a composition in which the characters were very faithfully delineated. A work of equal merit, called "A Scene from the 'Vicar of Wakefield,'" was produced in 1842, and exhibited in the Royal Academy. It represented Olivia and the Squire standing up, *dos-à-dos*, illustrating the worthy Vicar's words, "My wife would bid both stand up to see which was the tallest." This picture was immediately recognised as a work of great artistic skill; each figure seemed to be the very personage depicted by Goldsmith; and the arrangement and grouping of the subjects elicited unqualified praise. It was purchased on the first day that the Exhibition was opened to the public. In 1843 Mr. Frith exhibited two pictures at the British Institution, but only one at the Royal Academy. Of the former, one was the well-known picture "Dolly Varden," from Mr. Charles Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge." Mr. Frith's solitary contribution to the Academy in this year was another Shakesperean subject, "Falstaff and his Friends with the Merry Wives of Windsor;" an admirable painting, showing all the author's now well-known skill in grouping and drawing.

Seemingly desirous of emulating the more successful of his brethren in the Arts, Mr. Frith made a more ambitious essay for the Exhibition of 1844. "The Interview between John Knox and Mary Queen of Scots respecting her Marriage with Darnley" was the subject chosen; but it did not contribute so much to his reputation as the more homely range of subjects hitherto treated. Another picture by the same artist was included in this Exhibition, which was much more generally admired. It was a scene from the inexhaustible "Vicar of Wakefield," representing the Squire describing to Mrs. Primrose and her two daughters sundry passages in town life. Of this picture, a well known writer in the *Art Journal* said:—"Like all the young female heads painted by Frith, those of the two girls in the picture are very sweet and beautiful; his finish is just enough to produce delicacy of texture, without that over elaboration, the result of which is, very generally, *wooliness*, and oftentimes a refinement quite contrary to nature."

The "Village Pastor," exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1845, earned for Mr. Frith a great increase of popularity, as well as his first Academy honours, namely, the degree of A.R.A. This picture, drawn from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," is too well known, from the excellent engraving published soon afterwards, to need any description here; the original painting, as well as the subsequent engraving, became very popular.

The next Exhibition contained one of our painter's best pictures, "Madame Jourdain Discovering her Husband at the Dinner which he gave to the Belle Marquise and the Count Dorante;" the whole picture presented a rich piece of comedy most judiciously treated. A mere enumeration of the majority of Mr. Frith's subsequent pictures must necessarily suffice. In 1846 he exhibited, at the British Institution, a very pretty study, "Nora Creina," and at the Royal Academy, "The Return from Labour" and a scene from Molière's comedy, the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme." From this time until 1852 Mr. Frith ceased to exhibit at the British Institution. He then showed a small portrait of a girl, with the title of "Wicked Eyes," and has not since made any contribution to that collection.

Mr. Frith's immensely popular "English Merry Making in the Olden Time," appeared in the Exhibition of 1847. This most skilfully wrought and elaborately finished composition brought the author most prominently before the public. It is thus described by the writer whom we have already quoted:—"The picture represents a large group of rustic figures, appropriately costumed in the dresses of the period, and variously engaged in making holiday under and about a huge tree on the village green, the amplitude of whose branches affords a goodly shade for the principal group in the picture, who are dancing merrily to the music of a violin, pipe, and tabour. The figures are arranged

with very considerable skill, are all full of life, energy, and activity; it is altogether one of the best, if not the best, picture of its class we remember to have seen." For this picture Mr. Frith received the comparatively small sum of three hundred and fifty pounds; but it has been resold recently for no less than twelve hundred guineas! It was engraved for the Art Union series, and attained a great circulation.

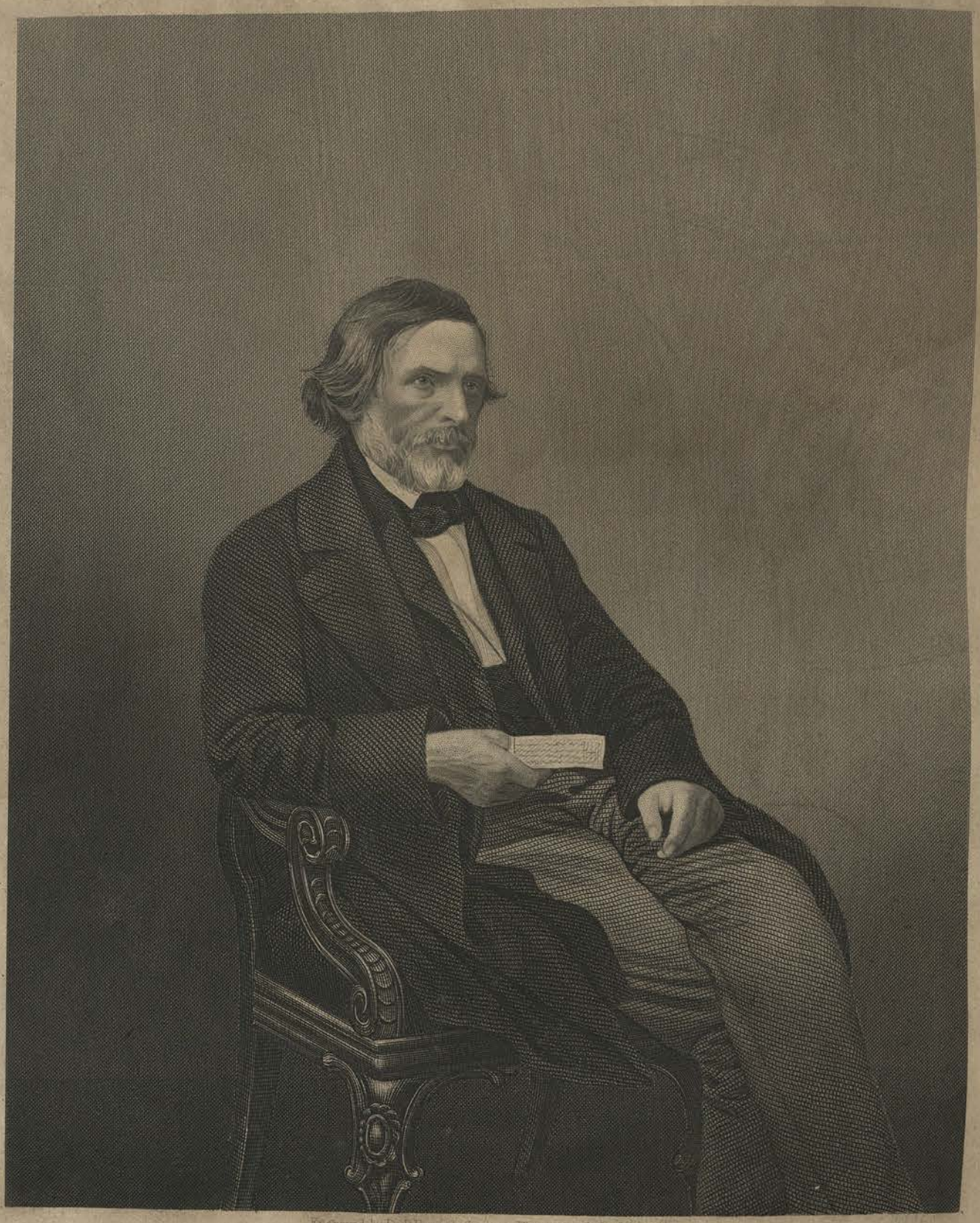
In the next Academy Exhibition Mr. Frith had three pictures—"A Stage Coach Adventure," another scene from the Bourgeois Gentilhomme, and "An Old Woman accused of Witchcraft." The last named work indicated a rare combination of genius and industry in the author—it was, nevertheless, almost entirely repainted by him previous to its appearance at the Manchester Art Exhibition of 1857. We may here add, that the artist under notice has more than once entirely repainted his early works.

The next important picture from Mr. Frith's easel was his much admired "Coming of Age," included in the Academy collection of 1849. This picture represents the eldest scion of a noble house, standing on the steps of a magnificent baronial mansion, his paternal home, and surrounded by his family, to receive the congratulations of his father's tenantry, for whom a substantial repast is being set out in the courtyard. There are upwards of sixty figures introduced into the composition, each one a character carefully studied, and sustaining its individuality no less than its presumed right to be present on such an occasion.

For the Exhibition of 1850 Mr. Frith painted "Don Quixote—Sancho tells a Tale to the Duke and Duchess to prove Don Quixote at the bottom of the Table." In the same year he exhibited a Scene from Goldsmith's "Good-natured Man," viz., "Honeywood introduces the Bailiffs as his Friends." This picture is now the property of the nation, being included in the Sheepshanks Collection. During the next two years he produced "Hogarth brought before the Governor of Calais as a Spy;" "The Gleaner;" "Child Repeating to its Mother her Evening Prayer;" and "Pope makes Love to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu."

Mr. Frith was elevated to the dignity of R.A. in 1853, just before the production of his famous picture "Life at the Sea Side—Ramsgate Sands." This superb work, which has recently appeared in the form of an engraving, was purchased by her Majesty the Queen for the sum of one thousand guineas; it is now, in all probability, worth double that amount. In addition to this picture, Mr. Frith exhibited (1854) "Anne Page;" "The Love Token;" a Scene from the "Bride of Lammermoor;" the "Poison Cup;" and a "Portrait of Mrs. E. M. Ward." In 1855 he sent "Maria tricks Malvolio;" "Lovers;" "A Lady at the Opera;" and "Feeding the Calves." In the Exhibition of 1856 he had "A Dream of the Future;" "Many Happy Returns of the Day;" and "Garden Flowers." In 1857 he was unable to send more than two small pictures, "Kate Nickleby," and the "Flower Girl," being almost entirely occupied in preparing the picture which was destined to prove the great attraction of the next year's exhibition. We are told that this picture represents fifteen months of incessant labour; we allude, of course, to the greatest and most successful of all our artist's works, "The Derby Day." It is too fresh in the memory of the public to need description, if, indeed, it were possible to describe a work so comprehensive, and so full of truth and marvellous detail. The purchaser was the late Mr. Jacob Bell, who munificently bequeathed it to the nation, together with many other works of great value, by Sir Edwin Landseer, Rosa Bonheur, &c.

To the Academy Exhibition of 1859, Mr. Frith was content to send a single picture; a "Portrait of Mr. Charles Dickens." Apparently encouraged by the success of the "Derby Day," we believe it is the artist's intention to confine his pictures for the future as much as possible to illustrations of modern contemporary life, and to avoid what are called costume pictures:—"Believing, as I do," the writer of this memoir heard him say recently, "that an artist should describe the life in which he moves, the truth of his representations being thus more easily tested."



Engraved by D. J. Pound, from a Photograph by Mayall.

JOHN GIBSON, ESQ.

Sculptor.

Supplement to "The Illustrated News of the World."

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED,

OFFICE, 198, STRAND, LONDON.

JOHN GIBSON, ESQ., R.A.

THIS eminent sculptor, born at Gyffyn, near Conway, North Wales, in or about 1791, was the son of a landscape gardener, temporarily employed in laying out the grounds of a gentleman in the neighbourhood. His parentage was not, as in Flaxman's case, of a kind to stimulate him to the pursuit of his future art, or of art of any kind. But the instincts of the artist soon proclaimed themselves. In a memoir of Mr. Gibson, published in the "Art Journal" for May, 1849, from the pen, we believe, of Mrs. Jameson (and to which we have been much indebted in the preparation of this sketch), it is recorded that the great sculptor's first art-efforts were of very early date. His first production was "from nature," a row of geese delineated on his father's slate. The praises of his mother encouraged him to repeat the achievement; until at last she asked him to vary the subject, "Draw me a horse." The little draughtsman ran out into the fields, watched a horse, and, returning home, executed a rude outline of the commissioned object. His mother's praises constituted the young Gibson's sole external stimulus.

The Gibson family did not prosper, and before the future sculptor had entered his tenth year his parents removed to Liverpool, with the intention of emigrating to America. To the boy-artist this removal was of incalculable importance. The prints in the Liverpool shop-windows opened up to him a new world, and stimulated his artist-nature to new efforts at reproduction. He could not buy a favourite print; but he could stand at the shop-window and learn by heart its leading features. He could then hurry home, commit his impressions to paper, return to the shop-window to complete them; and thus, alternating between home and the proximity of the attractive picture, he succeeded at last in producing a more or less faithful copy. He himself has declared that these vagrant studies, by stimulating his perception and strengthening his memory for form, proved of unspeakable advantage to him in after life. Mr. Gibson is celebrated for the readiness with which he seizes, and the skill with which he turns to artistic account any striking trait of physiognomy, attitude, or expression which may casually present itself in the course of his daily walks; and this tenacity of remembrance may be traced to his boyish "studies" in the streets and in front of the shop-windows of Liverpool. Nor was the boy-Gibson a mere amateur. Few have entered earlier on the career of the professional artist. He disposed of his drawings to the Liverpool school-boys; and thus procured by his own efforts a little of that pocket-money which the poverty of his parents could not afford to bestow on him. It is still remembered that a school-fellow having received from his mother a new Prayer-book "commissioned" young Gibson to execute an illustration on a blank page at the beginning of the volume. The subject selected was a rather incongruous one, "Napoleon crossing the Alps," from a print after David's well-known picture, seen in a shop-window. The remuneration for the elaborate effort amounted to the magnificent sum of—sixpence!

Five years of Liverpool life, and it was time that the youth of fourteen should learn a trade. He begged hard to be "articled to a painter;" but the large premium requisite was beyond his father's means, and he was apprenticed to Messrs. Southwell and Wilson as a cabinet-maker. He soon persuaded his employers to cancel the indentures and to bind him over again as a wood-carver, the first trade, by the way, of the sculptor Chantrey. He was considered a most promising apprentice, and his steady, respectful conduct was rewarded by treatment unusually kind. All at once a sharp, angry controversy arose between employer and employed. When about sixteen, young Gibson paid an accidental visit to the marble-works of the Messrs. Franceys, of Liverpool. To the juvenile and unconscious artist, a new world was a second time disclosed. The elegance of many of the objects, the polish and beauty of the white marble, worked on the future sculptor like a spell. He returned to his employers, threw down his tools, declared that he would be a sculptor, and would never work for them more. "They had been most kind to me," said Mr. Gibson, thoughtfully and delicately, in later years, when he had become a celebrated man,—"and I was, as I think now, horribly ungrateful; but there was something working within me too strong for me, or any one to control." His masters, who had once before yielded to his wishes, were naturally indignant. As a last resource they invoked the terrors of the law. In vain. The young rebel adhered to his resolution.

At this crisis, the unconscious and most innocent author of the dispute, Mr. Franceys, of the marble-works, generously intervened. He purchased from the cabinet-makers the remainder of the young and enthusiastic stranger's time, and took him into his employment. New master and new man had alike reason to be satisfied with the arrangement. Gibson, in his new post, is described as "happiest of the happy," up with the dawn, designing, carving, modelling; so successfully busy that he enabled the firm soon to dispense with the services of their foreman. Some employers would have wished to retain such a servant in obscurity and dependance. Not so Mr. Franceys; he took an early opportunity of introducing the zealous young workman, with his drawings and designs, to Mr. Roscoe, of Liverpool, then the wealthy banker, the successful author, and the generous patron of art and artists. Mr. Roscoe invited the young workman to his house. He introduced his *protégé* to influential lovers of art, and, still better, to works of art themselves; lending him subjects to copy, from a fine collection of prints and drawings after the old masters. He warned the young sculptor against an undue imitation of

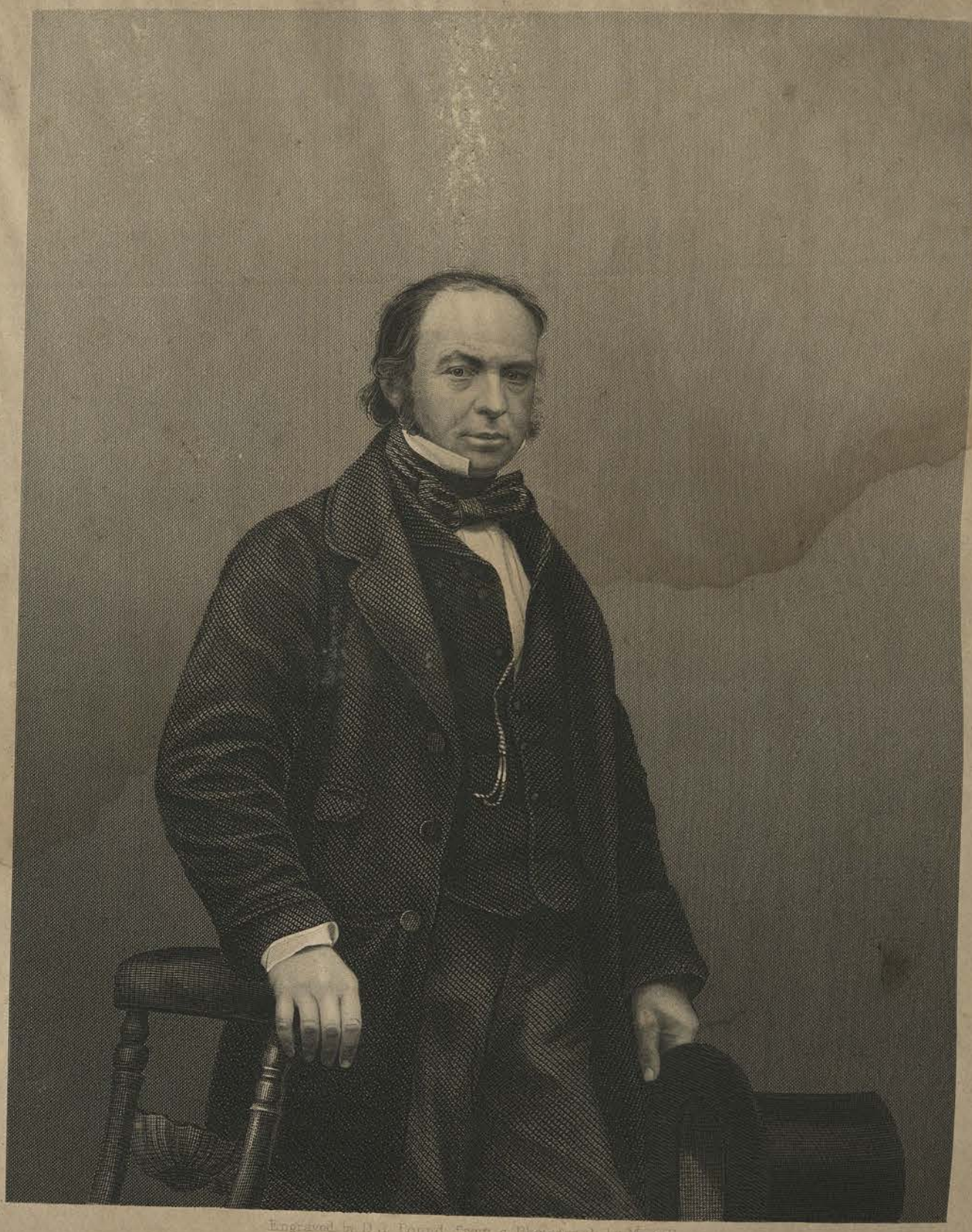
Michael Angelo, under whose influence Gibson was producing powerful cartoons from Milton and Dante. That executed when he was about eighteen, delineating the fall of the angels, is preserved in the Liverpool Institution. Mrs. Jameson had seen, of this epoch too, while he was still in the workshop of the Messrs. Franceys, two little casts of models for the centres of chimney-pieces, a Cupid in bas-relief, and a recumbent Psyche—favourite subjects in after life. The author of the memoir in "The Men of the Time," says that "in 1810, while yet with Messrs. Francis (Franceys), he executed a model of the 'Seasons' and the fine figure of 'Cupid,' now in the possession of Mr. John Gladstone"—a well known Liverpool name. It is alike honourable to Mr. Gibson and creditable to Liverpool, that some of his staunchest patrons belong, and have belonged, to the place of his early struggles, whose citizens persist in regarding him as a townsman.

The liberal Roscoe had resolved on sending, at his own expense, the promising young sculptor to study for a time in the metropolis of art, the "Eternal City"—Rome. When commercial misfortunes did not allow the execution of the benevolent project, Mr. Roscoe successfully exerted his influence with others to furnish Mr. Gibson with the means for Roman study. Supplied, through a Liverpool subscription, with the adequate funds for a two years' residence in Rome, Mr. Gibson started in the summer of 1817. Passing through London, he received the encouragements of Flaxman (while Chantrey rather discouraged the Roman journey) as well as letters of introduction from Lord Brougham and (it is said) Lord Castlereagh to Canova, along with some most (financially) welcome art-commissions from that well-known patron of art, Mr. Taylor. Canova received the bashful, tremulous, young Englishman with open arms. He saw his drawings, and offered pecuniary aid, which was declined. At the second interview, he made use of the remarkable and prophetic expression, "with steady industry you will become a great artist." Placed in Canova's studio, Mr. Gibson did not miss, for a single evening, during three years, the Night Academy at which he was privileged to attend, where the students, exercised in modelling from the life, were the most select in Rome, and where Canova himself presided as director twice-a-week. Canova had promised to recommend the deserving young Englishman, and he kept his word. On leaving Canova's studio, Mr. Gibson set up for himself in the Via Della Fontanella. Not long after the removal a tall young man entered his studio;—"Are you Mr. Gibson?" "Yes, sir.' The visitor announced himself as the Duke of Devonshire, and said:—"Canova has sent me to see what you are modelling." The issue of the visit was an order for the group, in marble, of the Mars and Venus, now at Chatsworth. This was his first Roman commission. In the Via Della Fontanella Mrs. Jameson found him, in 1821, at work on his beautiful group of "Psyche borne by the Zephyrs," first executed for Sir George Beaumont. In the same "modest and quiet little room" he was found, after the lapse of twenty-six years, "benign, simple-minded, and simple-hearted" as when he first trembled in the presence of Canova, though now a famous artist, whom Emperors and Kings delighted to honour. Truly, a striking example of "progress without change."

Canova died in 1822, and on the death of his "noble master," as he called him, Mr. Gibson placed himself for a time under the tutelage of Thorwaldsen. But he himself was being recognised not as a scholar but a master, inferior to none as a poetic sculptor, infusing into classical models a spirit and expression to be sought for in vain among the vague idealisms of Canova. Commissions poured in on the English sculptor. The present Emperor of Russia, the late King of Bavaria, vied with the leading members of the English aristocracy, the Duke of Northumberland and the late Sir Robert Peel, and the merchant princes of Liverpool, in giving liberal commissions to Mr. Gibson. Dwarkanauth Taghore, of Calcutta, figures in the numerous list of Mr. Gibson's early patrons.

Until more recent years, a steady contributor to the Royal Academy Exhibition, Mr. Gibson was elected Associate in 1833, and R.A. in 1836. Eight years subsequently to the latter elevation he revisited England, for the first time after an absence of seven-and-twenty years. The obscure Liverpool worker in marble was now one of the most famous of England's sculptors. During his stay in London, Mr. Gibson received a command to repair to Windsor, as her Majesty wished her statue to be executed by him. The bust, modelled at Windsor, the Queen sitting daily for nearly a fortnight, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1847. The statue itself, placed in the vestibule at the top of the grand staircase in Buckingham Palace, is a most remarkable one, and, not least specially, for the slight use of colour, which, more largely employed by Mr. Gibson in other statues, has given rise to an interesting æsthetical controversy. Another statue of her Majesty, by Mr. Gibson, has been recently placed in the Prince's Chamber, in the new Palace of Westminster. Among Mr. Gibson's celebrated statues of celebrated personages may be mentioned those of Mr. Huskisson, at Lloyd's, and at Liverpool, that of the late George Stephenson, and one of Sir Robert Peel, executed for erection in Westminster Abbey at the instance of Parliament.

Our Portrait is from a Photograph by Mayall, of Regent-street.



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ISAMBARD KINGDOM BRUNEL, ESQ.

Civil Engineer

"Supplement to The Illustrated News of the World."

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

OFFICE 198 STRAND LONDON

I. K. BRUNEL, ESQ., F.R.S., ETC. ETC.

ISAMBARD KINGDOM BRUNEL, ESQ., the well-known engineer, is one of those individuals who have inherited a professional name and professional talents, like the Stephensons and the Herschels, both of whom have been equally distinguished in a second generation for the engineering skill and astronomical science which belonged to their fathers respectively.

Mr. Brunel is the only son of the late Sir Mark Isambard Brunel, the engineer of the Thames Tunnel, by Miss Sophie Kingdom, of Rouen. He was born in the year 1806 at Portsmouth, where his father was engaged in erecting the block machinery for the Government Dockyard. Whilst still a child he was sent for his education to France, of which country his father was a native, and studied mathematics and civil engineering at the College named after Henry Quatre at Caen, until the completion of the usual course. He was about twenty years of age when he commenced the work of a practical engineer under his father, who was engaged in the excavation of the Thames Tunnel. It is well known that the progress of that gigantic and amazing work was frequently interrupted by the influx of water from the bed of the river above, and that one or two fatal accidents occurred to the workmen engaged upon it. But it may not be equally well known that Mr. Brunel, on these occasions, was always the last to quit his post, and only saved his life by swimming, an art in which he was particularly expert. In 1828 the final irruption, as we learn from an article in the "English Cyclopædia," surprised him when he was some six hundred feet distant from the end of the tunnel; he was, however, borne along by the stream, and, not losing his usual composure and presence of mind, he happily rose to the surface near the top of one of the shafts, and so contrived to save his valuable life.

The special objects of Mr. Brunel's study have been mechanical and railway engineering, and the construction of machinery for locomotives and steam navigation, though he devoted no less than ten years of patient perseverance to the experiments made by his illustrious father to test the applicability of carbonic acid gas as a motive power to engines of various kinds. These experiments, as is well known, were unsuccessful; not because the father and the son by their combined energy did not overcome the mere mechanical difficulties which stood in their way, but on account of the expense which would be involved by the substitution of carbonic acid gas for steam.

Already, namely in 1830, Mr. Brunel had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, mainly on the score of the professional reputation which he had gained in the elaboration of the Thames Tunnel. In 1833 he was appointed chief engineer to the Great Western Railway then first projected, the whole of which line, including the arches, viaducts, and tunnels, was constructed from his designs or under his direction. Among the most important works in the way of bridges on this line of railway, as well as on its extension branches, may be mentioned the bridge over the Thames at Maidenhead, remarkable for the longest and flattest arches made of brick; that over the Wye at Chepstow, for the great difficulties overcome in its construction; and that over the river Tamar at Devonport, which in span and height is of nearly the same dimensions as the Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits. The central pier of this bridge, we may here mention, rises from a depth of eighty feet below the water, the greatest depth which has yet been encountered in railway engineering, so far as we can learn. In the celebrated "battle of the gauges" he supported the claims of the "broad gauge," but unsuccessfully, against Mr. Stephenson.

Mr. Brunel has also been largely engaged as a civil engineer upon the construction, remodelling, extension, and improvement of very many of the docks at our largest outports. The most important of these are the Bute Docks at Cardiff—so called after the late Marquis of Bute, at whose expense they were constructed—and the old North Dock at Sunderland. Mr. Brunel was the engineer and designer of the *Great Western* steamship, the first vessel that crossed the Atlantic under the impulse of steam, and also of the *Great Britain* and several others of our largest steamers.

In 1842 he was employed by her Majesty's Government to construct the elegant Suspension Bridge which spans the river Thames at Hungerford. It is light and graceful in its form and generally admired for its beauty. Its piers are decorated in the Italian style, and it has the widest span of any bridge in England.

He also took an active part in assisting Mr. Stephenson to float and to raise into their present position the Conway and the Britannia tubular bridges on the line between Liverpool and Holyhead. These operations of national importance were not less distinguished for their novelty and magnitude than for the friendly co-operation of the great and (in some sense) rival engineers, by whose joint efforts they were brought to a successful termination.

In 1850 Mr. Brunel had entrusted to his care the works of the Tuscan portion of the Sardinian railway, which he conducted to a successful termination in about three years.

During the recent war with Russia, Mr. Brunel's talents as a civil engineer were again called into requisition for the establishment and refitting of the Renikoi hospitals on the strait of the Dardanelles. These hospitals—now happily no longer tenanted by our perishing countrymen—were made to accommodate about 3,000 patients; and as regards their internal comfort, their baths, artificial warming and ventilation, and special adaptation to their original purpose, they were not to be excelled by the best managed of our London hospitals. An abundant supply of water was laid on from

the hills above the place, and short lines of railway were constructed so as to afford easy carriage from the landing places on the shore into the several wards of the institution. We speak in the past tense, because the Russian war is happily at an end; what the Renikoi hospitals are now is a matter of comparatively little interest to the Englishmen and Englishwomen who will read these remarks.

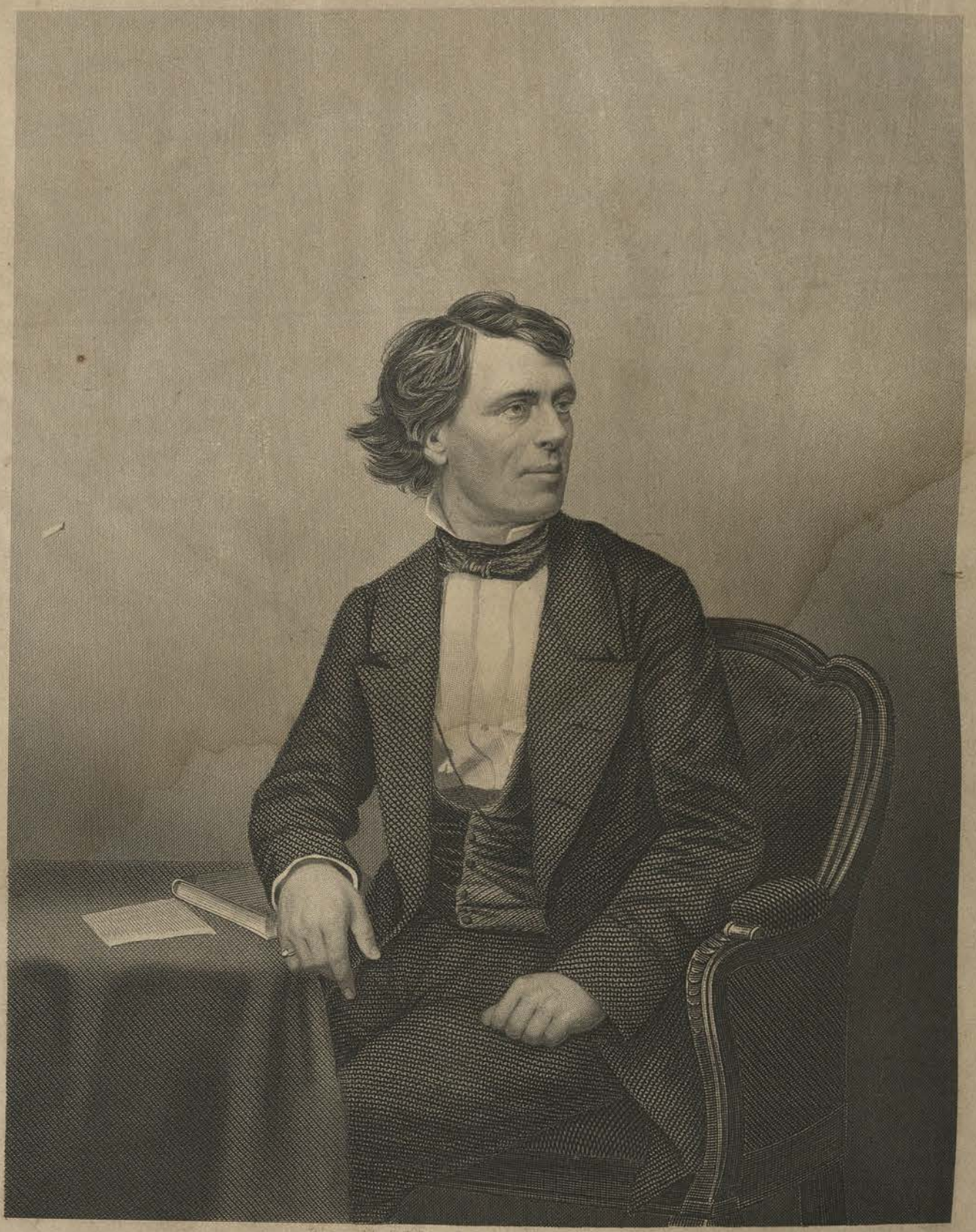
Since his return from this task in the East, Mr. Brunel's energies have been mainly devoted to the construction of the *Great Eastern* steamer, or, as she was eventually named, the *Great Leviathan*, which he originally projected jointly with Mr. J. Scott Russell. The enormous labour and cost expended in the construction of this by far the largest steam or sailing ship ever yet put together, the stupendous dimensions of the ship itself, and the immense engineering difficulties which were met and fairly surmounted by Mr. Brunel before she was fairly launched in January last, are too fresh in our readers' memories to need repeating here. It will also be remembered that, in effecting the launch of the *Leviathan*, Mr. Robert Stephenson was enabled to repay to the subject of this memoir that valuable aid which he had lent him a few years previously at the Britannia Bridge.

Mr. Isambard Brunel was chosen a member of the Council of the Royal Society in 1844. He is also one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and of the Society of Arts; a Fellow of the Astronomical Geological, and Geographical Societies; and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

The family of which Mr. Brunel is now the head and representative was settled in the last century at Hacqueville, in the Department De l'Eure, a few miles from Rouen, in Normandy, where they owned a small property for several centuries. His grandfather was a respectable agriculturist, of a rank answering to one of our plain English yeomen; and it was the early genius which he displayed for mechanics, and his constructive skill, which led his father, the late Sir Mark Isambard Brunel, to settle, first in America and afterwards in England, where he rose to the highest honours joined with a most lucrative profession. He was for many years employed at Portsmouth, as incidentally mentioned above, in executing a plan which he had submitted to the existing government for making block pulleys for ships by machinery instead of hand labour,—a plan by which four men could turn out in the same time as many blocks as fourscore of hands could previously, and at a lower cost. The supply never failed, even in the time of war, though no less than 1,500 blocks are required to rig out a single ship of the line. Results so satisfactory produced a corresponding liberality on the part of the Government, and the inventor was rewarded beyond his most sanguine expectations. The steam saw-mill at Chatham was erected by Mr. Brunel, and the success of the circular saw then introduced led to further improvements, by which, in the cutting of veneers, a double number could be worked at once. Besides his machine for the use of carbonic acid gas, already alluded to, and his splendid and original design of a tunnel underground beneath the bed of the Thames, he was the contriver of a number of smaller and less important inventions—such as one for ruling paper, another for shuffling a pack of cards without using the hands, a third for the manufacture of nails, and a fourth for making seamless shoes for the army—the last named of which was tried for two years, but afterwards abandoned from an economical motive. His great work, the Thames Tunnel, was commenced in 1825, and completed in 1843 by his persevering genius and undaunted energy. He received the honour of knighthood during the administration of Lord Melbourne, at the recommendation of the late Earl Spencer, in reward of his engineering achievements, and died in the month of December 1849, having nearly completed the eighty-first year of his age.

The life of Mr. Brunel, no less than that of his distinguished and lamented father, is a standing proof of what may be accomplished in the nineteenth century by genius of a high order, seconded by perseverance and industry; and he has great claims upon the gratitude of the nation on account of the high character of his professional labours and their essential and world-wide usefulness. If, in the words of a French writer, "the father deservedly gained the celebrity which distinguished him, together with the admiration of all men of learning and of labour, and the affectionate regard of all those who were fortunate enough to know him personally, and to appreciate his simple and noble character," it is a satisfaction to know that these virtues belong equally to the son, and that wherever the name of Brunel is known, it has secured the esteem and respect of all who have been brought into contact with him.

Mr. Brunel resides chiefly at his villa on the southern coast of Devonshire, between Torquay and Teignmouth.



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JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ.

Lecturer.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

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JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ.

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ., the well-known orator and temperance advocate, is a native of Sandgate, in Kent. His father was a common soldier, who fought his country's battles in the Peninsular war; was present at Corunna, and beheld the immortal hero Sir John Moore carried from that fatal field. He is now spending his last days in peace, and quietly enjoying the bounty of his gifted son as well as a pension from the Government for his services in the army. Mr. Gough's mother was a moderately well-educated woman, and, in the absence of her husband, she eked out a subsistence by acting as the village schoolmistress; she was very much respected, and so uniformly kind was her disposition that even now her memory is revered in many homes in Sandgate. To the teaching and practical piety of this devoted woman Mr. Gough invariably ascribes all the power he possesses for good, and to her he acknowledges himself indebted for the sound principles which have enabled him to rise above the temptations of his early life to his present position.

From his autobiography, published in 1845 in America, and re-printed in England, and which, we believe, has been translated into several languages, we gather that Mr. Gough was born in 1817; and that in 1829, at the age of twelve, he was sent to America with a family who were leaving his native village. On his arrival in America he settled down with this family, and continued to reside with them for two years on a farm in Oneida county. At length, becoming tired of an inactive life, he wrote home for leave to quit the farm and learn a trade. The permission from his father arrived in due time, and we next find the subject of our sketch in New York, following the business of a bookbinder. It appears that his privations while in New York were very great, and, with no friend to guide or advise him, it is not surprising that he was unhappily influenced by the temptations by which he was surrounded. His wonderful conversational powers, his talent as a singer, and his warm and genial disposition, rendered him peculiarly susceptible to these temptations. He became a proficient at his business, but he found work to be very scarce, and, while travelling from place to place as the necessities of his position demanded, he became addicted to habits of intemperance. The want of constant occupation stirred up an innate desire to see the world, and as soon as an opportunity presented itself, he threw up his trade and undertook a voyage as a sailor. With a temperament easily excited, he was soon considered a drunkard, even by many who indulged themselves constantly with intoxicating liquors. He continued in this position until October, 1842, when he was urged by a young friend to attend a temperance meeting. Here he took the pledge of abstinence, and from that time we find him a changed man. He not only practised total abstinence, but began to advocate the principle from the platform. His powers as a speaker were soon developed, and his reputation as an orator spread through the American continent. He visited the Southern States and Canada, and invariably left behind him a deep impression of his eloquence and power. But the chief scene of his labours was in the Northern States. In Massachusets the magic influence of his oratory was so irresistible that his presence and advocacy were eagerly sought, and in the two years succeeding his reformation he travelled more than 12,000 miles, delivered 605 lectures, and obtained 31,760 signatures to the pledge!

The fame of his extraordinary talents now reached England, and the London Temperance League prevailed upon him to visit this country; in the first instance, only for six weeks. He arrived in Liverpool on July 31, 1853, and was received by the friends of Temperance at the house of George Cruikshank, Esq., and on the following day he addressed a large audience in Exeter Hall. On this occasion the friends who had assembled to greet the stranger were completely taken by surprise, and it was universally remarked that no account that had reached England had done anything like justice to this gifted orator. A vivid description of that meeting and a lively sketch of Mr. Gough appear in Ritchie's "Here and There in London."

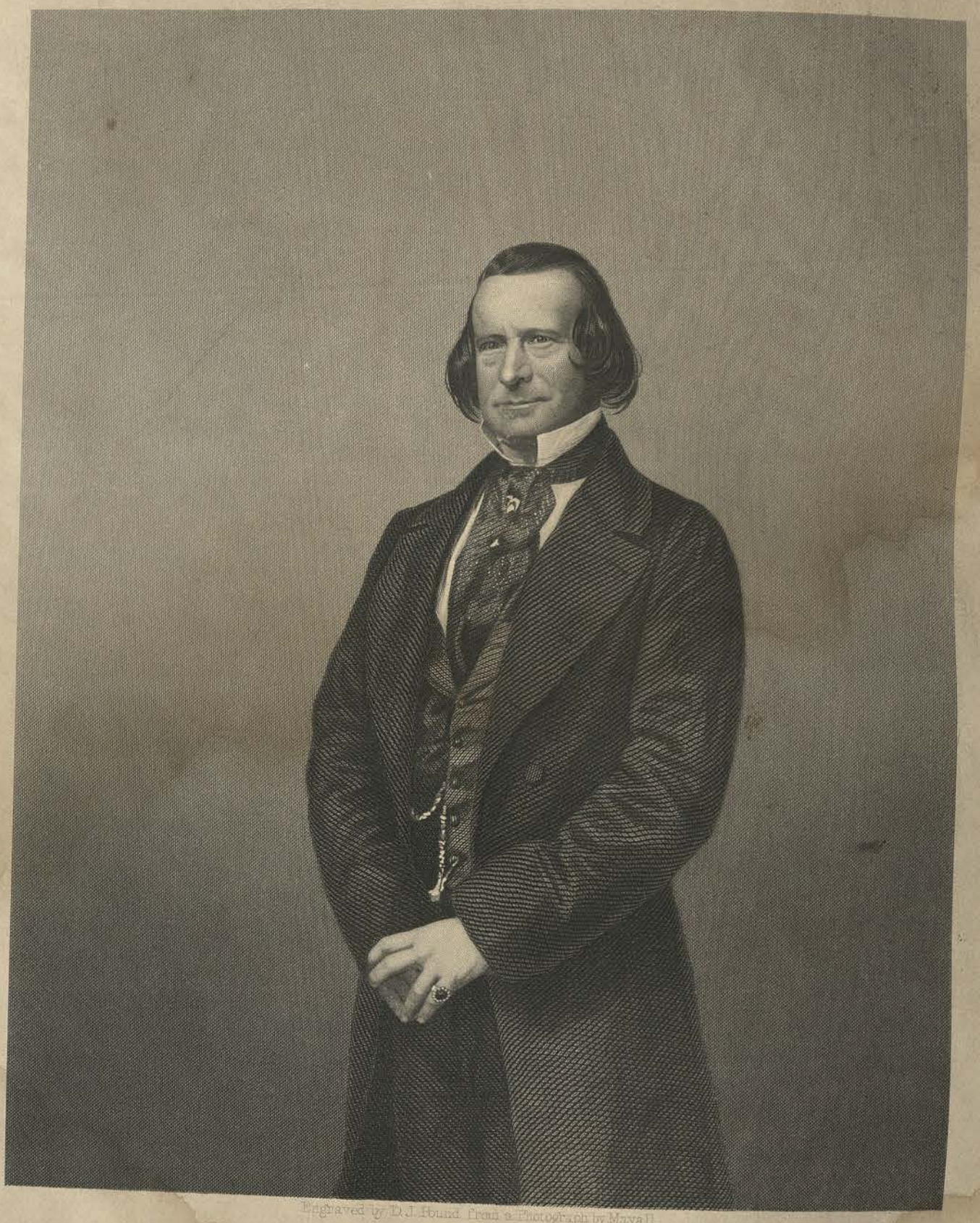
On the anniversary of his birthday he visited his native village, and delivered one of his impassioned addresses to an audience composed of the principal inhabitants and surrounding gentry. The National and Scottish Temperance Leagues, eager to enlist his eloquence in the cause of temperance, urged him to prolong his stay; to this he consented, and the visit which was originally intended to last no more than six weeks, was extended over two years. During this time, Mr. Gough delivered 440 lectures, and travelled 17,500 miles! As he passed through the country his fame as an orator increased, and thousands of reclaimed drunkards and happy homes are said to give evidence of the practical value of his labours.

Finding that he was doing a great work, the committee of the National and Scottish Temperance Leagues urged a further stay; but his engagements in America prevented this, and the friends of temperance in England were obliged to rest satisfied with a promise that he would return as early as possible. He went back to the land of his adoption with new laurels, and with an European reputation as an orator; he addressed crowded audiences in many towns and cities of the United States, and in July, 1857, he redeemed his promise and returned to this country. Here he has ever since laboured with success and with increasing popularity.

It is a remarkable fact, that although he has delivered one hundred orations in London alone, the charm of his

eloquence survives this exhaustive process, even though he is the advocate of a movement which is not yet recommended by fashion or popularity. The fact is, Mr. Gough is a perfect master of the dramatic art, and the secret of his success lies in his life-like and unmistakable delineation of character. It was on the evening of Good Friday, 1859, that he delivered his hundredth oration in the metropolis, when his magical powers proved as irresistible as ever. Upwards of two thousand eager listeners crowded to hear him, and yet the admission to these meetings is not gratuitous—a charge, varying from sixpence to half-a-crown, being cheerfully paid for the opportunity of listening to this distinguished orator. Eloquence so rich, so rare, and so natural, has a charm for all classes; consequently Mr. Gough's meetings are attended, not merely by uneducated or by enthusiastic partizans, but by the *elite* of society. His chairmen have been men of mark everywhere: Lord Ebury, Lord Shaftesbury, the Attorney-General, the Dean of Carlisle, Dr. Guthrie, with a long and most distinguished list of Members of Parliament, rectors, and gentlemen celebrated for their philanthropy, having presided over his audiences in different parts of the country. The *Times* recently spoke of Mr. Gough in the following terms:—"Amid the various attractions of London, at this particular season of the year, Exeter-hall has its special votaries and admirers. With the religious world, the fame of its meetings has long been acknowledged, and diffused throughout all countries. Every movement in that direction is not only duly chronicled in the annals of each religious society, but seems in their opinion to ensure for them some additional evidence of the growing faith in popular demonstration. Last night, in furtherance of the cause of Temperance, there was an assemblage of about two thousand persons of both sexes, to all appearance deeply interested in the advocacy of this principle. The lecturer on the occasion was Mr. Gough, to whom no one can deny the merit of most strenuous and praiseworthy efforts to ameliorate the moral and social condition of the human family. The plan which he pursues in the advocacy of his tenets is remarkably striking. It is a species of acting, and that of a very superior order, and endowed as he is with an extraordinary power of eloquence, he concentrates the whole of it in such a manner as to secure the attention and sympathy of his audience, many of whom are doubtless led to the adoption of his views. That many of Mr. Gough's arguments are extremely appropriate, no one who has ever heard him can do otherwise than admit, and with an ease and facility of expression, coupled with earnestness of manner and real devotion to his cause, his advocacy is perfect. The rounds of applause which very frequently greeted him from so large an assemblage must have shown him most effectually the popularity of this subject in his hands. The disuse and total abolition of alcoholic drinks is the object at which he aims; but popular as may be his own efforts, a sudden change, such as he desires, is not likely to be very readily accomplished. A vast amount of good has, however, been effected by the League, of which Mr. Gough is the chief spokesman, and no human effort to impart a better tone of character to society at large should be impugned. Doubtless few, by comparison, in this vast assemblage had signed the pledge with an irrevocable determination to abide by it; but we are fully assured that no one could have heard Mr. Gough's interesting and instructive lecture without great pleasure, and though not prepared to act on his suggestions, certainly unwilling, if not unable, to contradict the sincerity of his motives."

The testimony of many able public men is equally complimentary. At the close of Mr. Gough's address on the 17th of December, 1858, at the Ipswich Corn Exchange, the Attorney-General said:—"I rise to fulfil the last welcome duty allotted to me; it is to propose the sincere and cordial thanks of this meeting to Mr. Gough, who has just addressed it. I can say, however, that I am so overwhelmed with the torrent of matchless eloquence in which we have been addressed; that eloquence which comes direct from the heart, and has been poured forth in such glorious abundance, as scarcely ever within my recollection has been equalled, that I scarcely know how to attempt the discharge of that duty. I can only say, with great sincerity of heart, speaking, at least, for myself, that to my last day I shall remember with admiration and gratitude the address which Mr. Gough has this evening delivered." The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding, on the 28th of March, 1859, in Exeter Hall, said:—"Grateful as I am to you for the vote you have just passed, I cannot acknowledge that I am desirous of it. I have been amused—more than amused—I have been greatly instructed by the unrivalled eloquence of this matchless speaker. But I wish you to quit this Hall while the impression of that touching voice is on your memories and your hearts." On another occasion, when Mr. Gough had addressed a crowded meeting in Drury Lane Theatre, his Lordship said:—"When the audience called to mind the glowing oration which had just been delivered, he thought they would say that no thanks were due to him for presiding; but rather, that he ought to thank the Committee for having allowed him to show that token of respect to that mighty man by whom they had been addressed. (Cheers). But as they had been so good as to thank him, he, in return, begged leave in the name of that great audience, and in the name of the millions who had listened in this, and in another country, to such powerful words, to tender to Mr. Gough a united vote of thanks for the intelligence, the sincerity, the zeal, the eloquence, and the energy with which he had devoted himself to the great cause of temperance; by so doing he had conferred a great obligation on the whole civilised world."



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SAMUEL PHELPS, ESQ.

THE DRAWING-ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES
Presented with the Illustrated News of the World
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED
199, STRAND & 198, REGENT STREET, LONDON

SAMUEL PHELPS, ESQ.

Mr. Samuel Phelps, so well known by reputation as manager of one of the best regulated theatres in the metropolis, and so much admired as a Shakspearean performer, of the Edmund Kean and Macready school, was born at Devonport in the year 1806, his parents being respectable tradespeople in that thriving seaport. The circumstances of his father were moderately good; but the education of the son, in his youthful days, was limited to the ordinary amount of instruction given to lads destined to make their way in the commercial world.

In due time he was apprenticed, in Plymouth, to a printer, whom he served for the usual period; in 1821 he came to London, attached himself to one of the large metropolitan offices, and, for some years, followed the occupation of a compositor. While thus engaged, he imbibed a taste for theatrical pursuits; in common with a number of his brother workmen, he devoted his leisure time to amateur performances, and by degrees encouraged an innate taste for the stage as a profession. Ultimately, he gave up the composing "stick," and boldly faced the difficulties of an actor's life. His first appearance was in the York Circuit, in 1828. For a considerable time Mr. Phelps was content to play general business; but he gradually asserted his claims to public notice, and, from occasionally undertaking leading characters, rose step by step to the position of a recognised Shakspearean performer. His appearance in the northern cities of England, and in Scotland, was, on every occasion, attended with decided success. A subsequent, and somewhat lengthy, engagement at the Theatre Royal Exeter, proved the turning-point in his career. His reputation reached the London managers, and before long he received proposals from some of the leading houses in the metropolis.

Mr. Phelps's first appearance in London was at the Haymarket Theatre, then under the direction of Mr. Benjamin Webster. He performed in "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Richard III.," "Othello," "The Iron Chest," &c., and the assumption of each new character added to his reputation, and increased his already enviable fame as a tragedian. This engagement had scarcely been fulfilled, before another was entered upon for a series of performances at Covent Garden, where Mr. Phelps shared the leading business with Mr. Macready, playing such characters as *Iago* to the latter's *Othello*, and *vice versa*. This was in 1837. Mr. Phelps next appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, sustaining the leading part in an original five-act tragedy—disguised as an opera, by the introduction of certain songs, and brought forward expressly to evade or defy the law, which then prohibited the performance of such pieces at a "minor" theatre. The circumstances under which the play was produced prevented its success; but a very high estimate of Mr. Phelps's ability was formed by his masterly acting in it. One of his critics said:—"He displays the utmost dignity, force, and passion, besides investing the characters with a singular degree of individuality."

The next engagement held by Mr. Phelps was at Drury Lane, where he again came in contact with Mr. Macready, and of course returned to his position as second performer, although it frequently fell to his lot to assume leading parts, and to share equally with that eminent tragedian the honours of the evening.

Up to this time, the plays of Shakspeare were allowed to be acted only at the "patent" theatres. The sublime works of the Poet of all Time could not be represented at such theatres as Sadler's Wells, except in violation of the laws of the land. The absurdity of these laws was urged by the Reformers of the day, and a bill was ultimately passed through the House of Commons to legalize the performance of the legitimate drama at the minor theatres. No sooner had the alteration received the royal sanction than Mr. Phelps sought a home for the Shakspearean drama, and found an eligible concern in the suburbs of London. Sadler's Wells was then a little theatre with a very questionable reputation. Mr. Phelps came to an arrangement with Mr. Greenwood, its lessee, and on the 26th of June, 1844, the theatre was renovated and re-opened professedly as a temple devoted to the genius of William Shakspeare. Since then, during a period of fifteen years, Mr. Phelps has consistently maintained the views expressed in his first prospectus. Every year he has met the same unvarying success, and every year he has added to his fame as an actor; while, as a manager, he has gained a reputation which will long endure.

The opening piece at Sadler's Wells, under Mr. Phelps's management, was "Macbeth," in which he won high honours. Subsequently, "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "Julius Cæsar," "Hamlet," and other tragedies were produced; Mr. Phelps adhering closely to the text of Shakspeare, not only in the leading parts sustained by himself, but in every detail.

The play of "The Bridal" was revived with a degree of attention to the *mise en scene* quite unusual at the time. In the like manner, the management produced "Werner," "Virginius," &c. Mr. Phelps played in both, and afterwards appeared as *Mr. Oakley*, *Sir Peter Teazle*, and other characters, showing that he possessed rare talent as a comedian, while he gave promise of attaining the highest position as a tragic actor. In January, 1845, Mr. Phelps attempted the production of a new play, entitled "The Priest's Daughter," written by an author new to the stage; but the effort was unattended with success. It was soon afterwards withdrawn, and "Richard III." placed upon the stage, for the first time for many years, *as Shakspeare wrote it*. The success of the latter experiment was most

decided; it led to a system of revivals on a gorgeous scale. "Richelieu," Massinger's "Fatal Dowry," Southern's "Isabella," Shakspeare's "King Lear," the "Winter's Tale," and "Henry IV.," were produced in rapid succession, and with the happiest results.

In 1847 the management again ventured upon the production of an original five act play, and this time with marked success. It was from the pen of the Rev. Mr. White, and was called "Feudal Times." Mr. Phelps gained in reputation by the skill with which he represented the leading character. "John Seville of Haysted," another play from the pen of the same author, was brought forward in 1848, but with less success. The tragedy of "Coriolanus" followed, and then the "Tempest," each being produced with (then) unexampled attention to decoration and scenic effect.

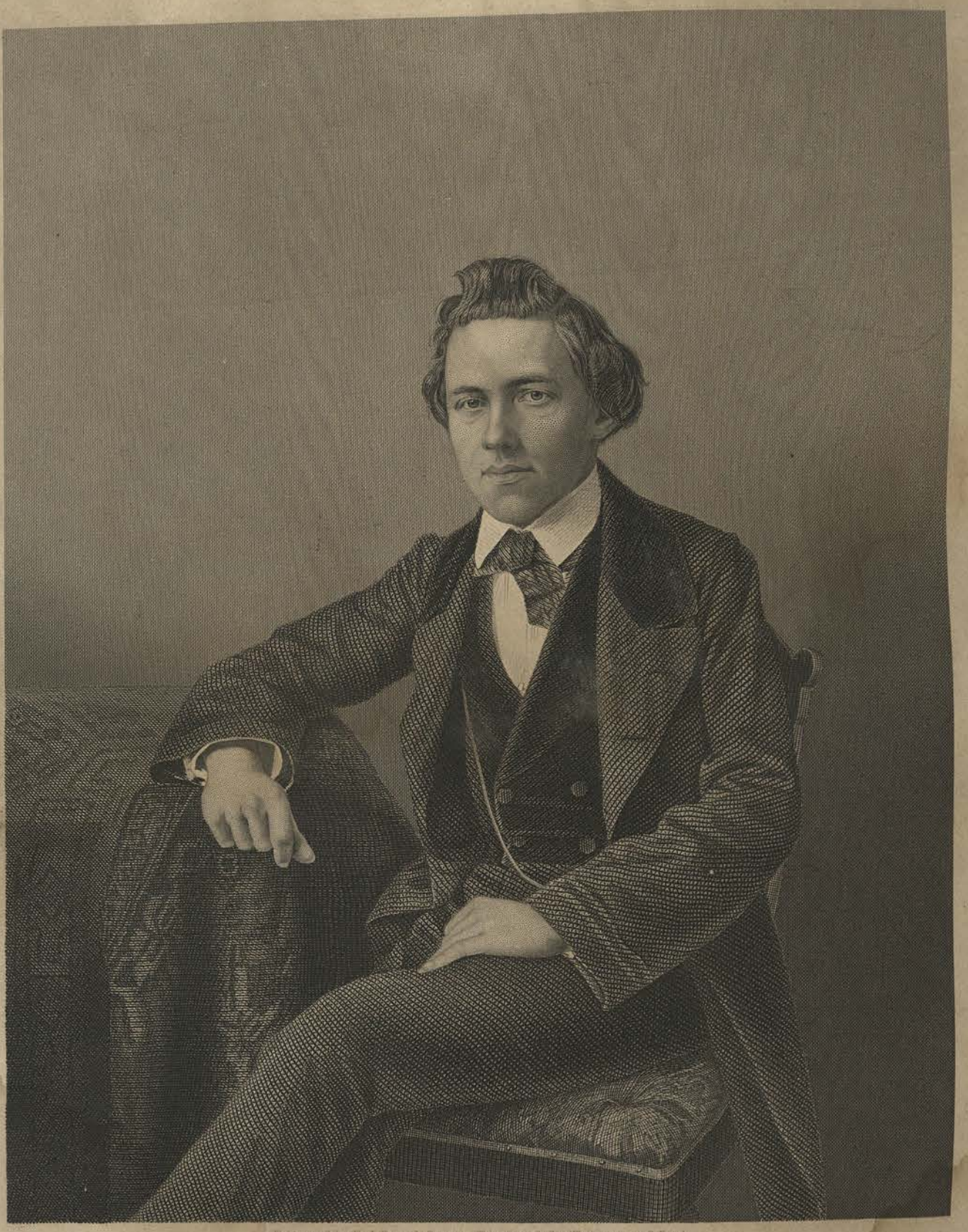
In 1851 "Henry VIII." was mounted with similar accessories, and the season of 1852 was distinguished by the production of "Cymbeline." Thenceforward each year was marked by some notable Shakspearean revival. "Twelfth Night" had a decided run; so, also, had "Measure for Measure," "As You Like It," and the ever-charming "Midsummer Night's Dream."

In September, 1857, Mr. Phelps made his thirty-first Shakspearean revival, "Love's Labour Lost," one of the first, if not the very earliest, of the bard's works. Although this play is almost destitute of plot—depending entirely upon the neatness of the dialogue, and the skill of the performers—the piece was very warmly received and frequently repeated.

The first of the dramatic representations commanded by the Queen in commemoration of the marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick-William of Prussia (January, 1858) was Shakspeare's tragedy of "Macbeth," in which Mr. Phelps undertook, by command, the leading part; but this was not his first summons to the presence of Royalty; he had repeatedly performed at Windsor Castle before her Majesty and the Court.

A graceful and well-merited compliment to the genius and consistent career of Mr. Samuel Phelps was paid by Mr. Macready when that gentleman retired from the stage. It will be remembered that the last public event connected with the name of Mr. Macready, was the complimentary banquet given to him at the Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street, presided over by the Right Hon. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, M.P. After the speech of the distinguished chairman, Mr. Macready made an eloquent farewell reply, in the course of which he thus referred to the subject of this memoir:—"Others will take up my uncompleted work, and if inquiry were set on foot for one best qualified to undertake the task, I should seek him in the theatre which, by eight years labour, he has from the most degraded condition raised high in public estimation, not only as regards the intelligence and respectability of his audiences, but by the learned and tasteful spirit of his productions."

Our portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. Mayall.



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PAUL MORPHY, ESQ.

The Great Chess Player.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES

Presented with the Illustrated News of the World

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED

189, STRAND, & 132, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

PAUL MORPHY, ESQ.

In the year 1837, there resided in New Orleans what is, with literal exactness, called "a mixed family," and on the 22nd of June a second male child entered that household. The name of that family was Morphy; and the infant referred to was christened Paul. The grandfather of the child was a Spaniard, who had crossed the Atlantic and settled down, under the Ægis of the Great Republic, at Charleston, in South Carolina, where he lived to witness much of the successful career of two sons—young Paul's father and uncle. The infant's mother belonged to a French family, which had also been long settled in the United States, but had, in no other than a technical sense, been naturalised there.

In Mr. Morphy we accordingly perceive few of the salient traits of American character. The countenance of the man wears "a foreign" aspect. Ordinary observers would, by the aid of his portrait, find it hard to tell which branch of the great Celtic family might properly claim him as its own; but ethnologists will readily discover the signs of a mixed European descent, and perhaps be able to tell how far the French or Spanish element prevails in his composition.

Paul Morphy's boyhood was profitably employed. He had the incalculable advantage of a systematic education. His father was a man in easy, if not affluent, circumstances, and his mother a woman of refined and elevated tastes. Mr. Morphy, the elder, was a lawyer of distinction, who attained the post of Judge to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Mrs. Morphy is still alive. She is an accomplished musician, and her house is the centre of attraction to a circle of the most polished inhabitants of New Orleans. Such parents were not likely to permit the native powers of their children to lie dormant, or want proper direction. Paul was sent at an early age to the Jefferson Academy in his native city, where he received an elementary education befitting the son of a gentleman; and in 1850, he proceeded to a college near Mobile, in Alabama, where he distinguished himself in several departments of study. In 1854, he graduated at this college; but remained another year, during which time we are told that mathematics and law almost engrossed his attention. At length, having chosen the profession of a barrister, he concentrated his vast mental powers upon the single branch of study necessary for the pursuit of that object.

Mr. Morphy is not obnoxious to the charge ungenerously made against several of his recent antagonists. He is "a Chess player, and something more." Chess is with him the pastime, and not the business, of life. Even in his boyhood, the speciality which has made his reputation never interfered with sterner proprieties. He was always exceedingly fond of Chess, but this enthusiasm was held in due subordination by a strong will and a laudable ambition. In this particular, but in a more eminent degree, Paul Morphy resembles his kinsfolk. His father, his uncle Mr. Ernest Morphy, and Mr. Le Carpentier (who married a Miss Morphy), were loyal devotees at the shrine of Caissa; and little Paul is said to have "watched their encounters with much interest." In 1847, when the boy had completed his first decade, the father taught him the moves, and his uncle gave him a lesson in the art of play. It is needless to say that Paul was an apt pupil. In a few months he was able to contest a game with either of his relatives; and he soon entered the lists against the stoutest opponents he could meet. In 1849, 1850, and 1851, Mr. Morphy achieved a series of triumphs over the strongest players of the Union, among whom were Ernest Morphy, Stanley, and Rosseau. It is said that out of over fifty *parties* fought during these years with Mr. Eugene Rosseau, his young antagonist won fully nine-tenths. In 1850, Mr. Lowenthal visited New Orleans, and Mr. Morphy—then, be it remembered, a stripling of thirteen—worsted the veteran. From that day Mr. Morphy's fame was established in America; but several years elapsed before he gave his northern fellow citizens any direct means of testing his powers.

On the 5th of October, 1857, the Chess players of America held a grand tournament in New York, when Paul Morphy travelled from his home in the south, a distance of 1,800 miles, to measure his strength against all opponents, and on this occasion added to the fame acquired by his achievements in the south. Out of a hundred games, with more than a score of the strongest players in the United States, he lost but three. His deeds were heard of in Europe. Everybody admitted that he was more than a match for any opponent within the United States. His southern friends were in ecstasies; and the faith of the men of New Orleans was exhibited in a practical form. They offered to back their champion to any reasonable extent, and thought it not impossible to combine an international hospitality with a national competition. Immediately after the Congress they sent forth a challenge to all the world to enter the lists against Mr. Morphy for £1,000 sterling, or 5,000 dollars of American currency. The challenge was sent to Mr. Staunton, and that gentleman was assured, if he accepted it, of a reception every way worthy of his talents and position. But Mr. Staunton's engagements would not permit him to cross the wide waste of waters, and so the idea of an engagement between the mature Englishman's judgment and the young American's genius must have been abandoned if the Chess players of England had not brought the champions into closer quarters. The British Chess Association invited Mr. Morphy to attend their annual meeting in 1858, and he was glad to make acquaintance with the European lights of the Chess world. He knew there would be a chance of meeting the great English master; and that there

was a certainty of meeting at Birmingham all the English, and many of the Continental, celebrities. One object of his visit to Europe has not been accomplished; but the honours he has reaped, and the pleasure he has afforded to the friends of Chess in England and France, have fully repaid the American champion for the precious time expended on this mission.

In June, 1858, Mr. Morphy arrived in London, and was received with every demonstration of respect in the clubs. Invitations also poured upon him from the English provinces, and not less cordial tokens of esteem reached him from several continental cities. Mr. Hampton, the Honorary Secretary of St. George's Chess Club, was Mr. Morphy's first antagonist, and after this, several *parties* were arranged for him. It is, however, little to be wondered at that the play of Mr. Morphy did not at first sustain the hopes of his critical admirers. The truth is, that the fatigues of a journey across the continent, and a voyage across the ocean, had temporarily weakened his power. But this evil was cured by that never failing anodyne and tonic—rest. He shortly afterwards played a match with Mr. Lowenthal, which terminated in favour of Mr. Morphy. Nine games were won by the American, three by the Hungarian, and three were drawn. Nor did Mr. Morphy's genius fail him afterwards. From that time, in all the battles fought against Anderssen, Barnes, Bird, Roden, Harrwitz, and Mongredien, the conqueror has only lost a dozen games. After Mr. Lowenthal's match Mr. Morphy attended the great meeting at Birmingham, and was received by a brilliant assembly, under the chairmanship of Lord Lyttleton. Here his blindfold play excited the wonder of all who witnessed or heard of it. He simultaneously encountered eight strong amateurs without seeing a board, and won six games; losing one, and drawing one.

At the conclusion of the Birmingham meeting, while the unpleasant controversy with Mr. Staunton was going forward, Mr. Morphy visited Paris. Here also he conquered every opponent and awakened an intense enthusiasm. His blindfold play was, in the eyes of the French public, his greatest achievement. In Paris he met Herr Harrwitz, and contested a match with him, in which the American won five games, lost two, and drew one. From this moment the progress of Mr. Morphy was through a series of ovations, in which Chess became a mere accessory to personal, but well-deserved compliments. On his return to England the St. George's and the London Chess Clubs each invited him to a public banquet; and all parties of Chess players (for Chess players, like politicians, are split into sections) laid aside their differences, and united to do him honour. Those parties were attended by many of the aristocracy of rank and talent; and his countrymen will not fail to recognise the cosmopolitan spirit in which their hero was received. To Mr. Morphy these entertainments must have been very gratifying; but, with a degree of good taste that demands notice, he declined numerous other invitations of the same kind. During his second brief sojourn in London, his time was occupied with Mr. Lowenthal in the preparation of an important literary work, and occasional private visits to the clubs. As soon as possible he made arrangements for quitting England. He had not prevailed upon Mr. Staunton to engage in a match, although every honourable expedient that could be suggested had been employed for that purpose. All hope of accomplishing that fact having been exhausted, he had nothing to detain him in this country. On the other hand, there were many and strong inducements to return to the United States. His friends had raised him a magnificent honorary testimonial, and were preparing to welcome his re-appearance in a manner which indicated an exalted sense of his character. Reasons, we believe, still more cogent pressed him to leave Europe. Mr. Morphy, as we have shown, does not look upon Chess as an employment, but an amusement; and he is desirous of applying his intellectual powers to the profession he has adopted. Let us hope that in such a sphere he may become as widely known and as generally esteemed as he is in what passes under the description of "the world of Chess." His success in that sphere is without parallel. It is little more than twelve months since he embarked at New York for England. Never was a reputation so soon solidly erected. He came among us with a local, and returns with an universal fame. His movements in America were recorded in fugitive paragraphs: his marvellous exploits in Europe will become matter of history. If to the renown he has achieved as a Chess player he can add the future reputation of a great lawyer, he will supply one of the most curious and suggestive illustrations of the exceptional versatility of genius that humanity has produced. We have faith that a career of more than national usefulness is open to Paul Morphy.

The Americans are, it is scarcely necessary to say, exceedingly proud of their representative in the world of Chess; and, since his return, his merits have been worthily recognised. On the 25th of May, 1859, a vast assembly met in the Chapel of the New York University to present him with a testimonial, consisting of a magnificent set of gold and silver Chess men, and a board of rosewood, inlaid with cornelian; and since then he has been entertained at a grand banquet at Boston, Massachusetts. Other honours have been showered upon him.

Engraved by D.J. Pound, from a Photograph by Mayall.

MADEMOISELLE TITIENS.

THE DRAWING ROOM PORTRAIT GALLERY OF EMINENT PERSONAGES
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THE LONDON JOINT STOCK NEWSPAPER COMPANY—LIMITED
198 STRAND & 172 REGENT STREET, LONDON.

MADEMOISELLE TITIENS.

THE highly-popular *cantatrice*, Mademoiselle Teresa Titiens, or Tietjens, as they write the name in her native country, is of Hungarian extraction, but was born in Hamburg, in the month of June, 1834. Like most great lyric artists, she displayed an early taste for music, as well as a strong disposition to study. Belonging to very humble parents, she received little instruction in the art until a neighbouring teacher, skilled in judging of the voice, happened to hear her sing, and, being struck with the promising character of her vocal powers, offered to take her entirely under his charge, and to educate her for the profession of music. A course of preliminary lessons established the fact that the young girl, at this time scarcely fourteen years of age, possessed an organ of great power and marvellous sweetness. As it became developed, it was found to be a high soprano of unparalleled register, ranging from C below the line to D in *alt.* Such a voice only required cultivation to yield fortune and reputation. Mademoiselle Titiens was accordingly sent to Vienna, to study under the best masters in Germany. With an enthusiastic taste for the profession she was about to enter, she applied herself most diligently to her lessons, and in a very short space of time acquired the accomplishments necessary for a career on the stage. On her return to Hamburg, she secured an engagement at the principal theatre of that city, and made her first appearance before a public audience in April, 1849, essaying the arduous but brilliant *rôle* of *Lucrezia*, in Bellini's opera of "Lucrezia Borgia." At this time, Mademoiselle Titiens was little more than fifteen years of age. Her first assumption of Bellini's great character was not attended with the great success which she was destined to achieve upon the same stage at a later period, but she won applause, and was encouraged to persevere. On the occasion of the next representation, she was more confident; her voice was in better condition, and she consequently met with a much more flattering reception. She appeared night after night, in the same opera, with increasing success, until at length her reputation as a gifted lyric artist became firmly established.

During a short sojourn at Hamburg, the director of the Royal Opera, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, heard Mademoiselle Titiens, and was induced to make her an offer to sing at his theatre. She accepted his proposal and removed to Frankfort early in the following year. Her success in this city was brilliant and decided, and her reputation increased so greatly, that she received offers of engagement from various European capitals. The director of the Imperial Theatre at Vienna made a journey to Frankfort-on-the-Maine expressly to hear the new singer, and, if possible, to secure her services. Her engagement with the opera company at Frankfort being about to expire, Mademoiselle Titiens gladly availed herself of the opportunity thus offered; she proceeded to Vienna, and made her *début* at the Imperial Theatre, in 1856. Her reception by a crowded auditory was most enthusiastic; she enacted the part of *Donna Anna*, in Mozart's *chef-d'œuvre*, "Don Giovanni" (in the German language), and at the fall of the curtain was called upon the stage no less than four times. The management thereupon secured her for the next three seasons, reserving for her the leading parts in "Norma," "Les Huguenots," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Fidelio," and "Il Trovatore." Before the conclusion of the second season she had appeared in all the great operas here enumerated. While travelling in search of lyric talent for Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket, Mr. Lumley heard of the reputation of Mademoiselle Titiens, and naturally became desirous of introducing her to a London audience. Having signed an agreement with the director of the Vienna Theatre for a term extending over three years, of which two only had then expired, Mademoiselle Titiens was unable to accept Mr. Lumley's tempting offer; but an arrangement was eventually made by which she was permitted to come to England. With the understanding that she was not to exceed that time, she was allowed a *congé* of three months' duration, for the purpose of fulfilling a short engagement in this country.

Arriving in London in April, 1858, she made her *début* on the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre on the evening of the thirteenth of the same month. For her first appearance she selected the *role* of *Valentine* in Meyerbeer's great opera, "Les Huguenots," and was supported by Giuglini, Belletti, Vialetti, and Madame Ortolani. Up to this time she had only sung in German, being entirely ignorant of Italian. She had never been to Italy, and the little time she had to prepare for her London engagement did not permit her to learn the language in which she was to sing; she studied the Italian libretto of the opera, and sang it without any further knowledge of the language she employed; but she achieved a great success notwithstanding.

Her next impersonation was that of the heroine of Verdi's "Il Trovatore," which was produced on the 4th of May, 1858, all the artists already named, with the exception of Madame Ortolani, being included in the cast. The well-known music of this immensely popular opera was superbly rendered by Mademoiselle Titiens. From the opening "Tacea la Notte" to the dying scene in the fourth act her singing was magnificent, and her acting marked by the most intense dramatic force. She was most ably assisted by Madame Alboni as *Azucena*. A still greater triumph was her *Donna Anna*, in "Don Giovanni," performed by her for the first time in London May 11th, 1858. She had now made some progress in mastering the Italian language and Italian style, but not sufficient to enable her

to say that she felt as much at home in the music of Donizetti or Verdi as she did in that of the German composer, Mozart. Consequently her success in rendering the ideas of that master was most complete.

Before the conclusion of Mademoiselle Titiens' short season in London in 1858 (for the director of the Imperial Theatre refused to allow any extension of her *congé*) she appeared in "Lucrezia Borgia," and created a *furore* of excitement by her admirable personation of *Lucrezia*—the most repulsive, yet the most attractive, of all Donizetti's heroines. On the occasion of a subsequent representation of this part, an able writer in a contemporary thus complimented the subject of our memoir:—"We presume it is useless at this hour to say a single word upon the extraordinary gifts and accomplishments of this truly distinguished singer. A voice so rich in quality, so extensive, and so flexible, combined with a temperament so passionate, and a dramatic perception so exact, carries us back to the highest standards of lyric excellence in our memory. The great line that commenced with Pasta, and was sustained in all its honours by Schroeder, Malibran, and Grisi, finds no feeble vindication in the genius of Mademoiselle Titiens."

Mademoiselle Titiens returned to Vienna in the autumn of 1858, and completed her three years' engagement at the Imperial Theatre. She then travelled to Italy, where she was met by Mr. E. T. Smith and secured by that gentleman for his operatic campaign at Drury-lane Theatre. She commenced her second season in London, on May 3, 1859, as *Lucrezia*, sustaining the character of the haughty Duchess even better than before; a year's close study of the Italian school of singing, and a rapidly acquired proficiency in the language of Italy, had given her advantages to which, hitherto, she had been a stranger. This improvement was equally manifested in her *Leonora* in "Il Trovatore." Her greatest success, however, was in "Les Huguenots." Of her reading of *Valentine's* music in this great work, the *Times* critic (an accomplished musician, who rarely finds occasion to give unqualified praise) thus wrote in the leading journal:—"The *Valentine* of Mademoiselle Tietjens was the most brilliant feature of the evening. In this part she made her *début*, last year, at her Majesty's Theatre, with a success that was incontestable, and, after frequent repetitions in the course of the season, a general conviction prevailed that it was one of her best assumptions, if not, indeed, her very best. The interval that has elapsed would seem to have been well employed, for whereas the *Valentine* of 1858 was remarkable for a great many fine points, the *Valentine* of 1859 almost renders the task of criticism superfluous. There was, in short, little in the performance of Mademoiselle Tietjens last night that called for anything less than unqualified praise. Artistic throughout, in some of the more prominent situations it was absolutely splendid. Nothing could surpass the duet in which the unhappy *Valentine* reveals herself to *Marcel*. It was not merely the wonderful brightness and resonance of her upper tones, nor the much and justly vaunted trait in which she gives out with such ease and sustains with such strength and clearness the C in *alt.*—following it up by a descending scale that trebles the difficulty—which challenges admiration, but the conception and execution of the entire scene. Nearly, if not quite, as striking was the duet with *Raoul*, already mentioned—which, on the part of Mademoiselle Tietjens, was replete with beauties, vocal and histrionic. Not, however, to go further into details, this was the greatest triumph she has yet achieved before the London public, and the enthusiasm of the audience was commensurate with the merits of the artist."

Engraved by D. J. Pound from a Photograph by Mayall.

MADAME CLARA NOVELLO

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MADAME CLARA NOVELLO.

(COUNTESS GIGLIUCCI.)

MADAME CLARA NOVELLO, the accomplished *artiste*, universally known as "the Queen of English soprano singers," is one of the daughters of Mr. Vincent Novello, an esteemed organist and musician, honourably known to fame as the author of several valuable works, but more readily remembered, perhaps, by his admirable arrangement of Mozart's Masses. Madame Novello was born in Oxford-street, London, on the 10th of June, 1818.

At the unusually early age of six years, the subject of the present memoir, having already evinced a marked taste and a very quick ear for music, commenced her studies under Monsieur Fetis, a celebrated French teacher. By the advice of this gentleman, Clara Novello's name was entered upon the register as a candidate for admission as a scholar into the "Conservatoire de Musique Sacre," in Paris. The head master of this establishment was Monsieur Charon, who, upon hearing the candidate sing, became greatly interested in her favour, and used his interest to ensure her election. He was particularly struck with the child's execution of Dr. Arne's "Soldier Tired," and expressed a wish to hear a more difficult piece attempted. In compliance with this desire, she sang the music of the Agnus Dei, from Mozart's Mass in F, so tastefully and so perfectly, that she secured the preference over nineteen other competitors. The usual forms of election were thereupon dispensed with, and the little student was admitted into the Conservatoire to study those rules of vocal harmony, by the thorough mastery of which she subsequently gained such high and distinguished honours. Thus, although still a child, she commenced her studies under auspices most propitious. The disproportion of her age and appearance to that of the other scholars was so evident that, whenever she appeared at the public performances in which it was the duty of the pupils to take part, she was invariably placed upon a high stool in order that she might not be noticed as a child of such tender years, and that her personal dignity should be rather more commensurate with her talent. During her stay at this academy, Clara Novello studied sacred music with remarkable ardour, and became distinguished by her rapidly acquired proficiency therein. The revolution of 1830 put a period to the existence of the Conservatoire Royale, and the young English girl abruptly terminated her studies, and quitted Paris, after having witnessed sights of horror which brought on a lethargic stupor of many hours' duration.

She returned to England soon afterwards, and commenced her professional career as a concert singer. In this capacity she visited the principal towns of England and Ireland, taking a part in all the leading concerts and oratorio performances, and in the great musical festivals for which Birmingham, Worcester, Gloucester, and other provincial cities have become celebrated. She was engaged for the twelve Ancient Concerts, and in the same season appeared in the Philharmonic. Scarcely more than fourteen years of age, Miss Novello was the youngest singer to whom this honour had been accorded, and it was still further extended by her election as an Associate of the Society in 1834.

At length the reputation of the young English singer reached the great Mendelssohn, who induced her to visit Germany to assist in the "Leipsic Gewand Concerts." Here her reception proved to be gratifying in the extreme. Mendelssohn congratulated her upon her great success, and subsequently wrote of her as "a confirmed favourite of the Leipsic public, owing to her clear, youthful voice, purity of intonation, and thorough-bred musical feeling." A few months afterwards she appeared before the Court and people of Berlin, and fully sustained her great reputation. The late King of Prussia is stated to have taken a lively interest in her welfare; his Majesty graciously bestowed many marks of esteem upon Miss Novello, and finally presented her with letters of introduction to his sister, the Empress of Russia and likewise to the Court of Vienna. Her first appearance at St. Petersburg was greeted with unwonted enthusiasm in a theatre crowded with the *élite* of Russian society. In a pecuniary sense, also, her success was enormous, her engagements at the Imperial Opera and at the concerts of the nobility having realized the highest amount hitherto earned by a public singer.

At the termination of her engagement in Russia, Mdlle. Novello returned to England to resume her career as an oratorio and concert singer. Her friends, Madame Malibran and Rubini, the great tenor, however, strongly recommended her to go to Italy to study for the operatic stage. To this the parents of Clara were induced to assent; accordingly, in company with her father and brother, she quitted England for Italy. Being provided with letters of introduction to Rossini, she first paid a visit to that distinguished master at Bologne with a view to obtain his advice as to her future proceedings. He expressed himself highly interested by her ripening talent, and recommended her to relinquish public life for twelve months, and to devote the whole of that period to a course of study for the Opera. He recommended her to Signor Cavaliere Micheroux, of Milan, whose judgment and skill as a teacher of mimica, or stage action, placed him among the most eminent instructors in the art of his day. Following the advice of Rossini, Clara Novello spent one entire year in taking lessons of the gentleman just named, in attending the theatre nightly, and in otherwise devoting her attention to operatic music. She then appeared upon the stage at Padua, in the opera of "Semiramide," and achieved a great success. She was subsequently engaged at the principal theatres of Rome, Bologna, Fermo, Milan, &c., always in the best seasons, and always with increasing fame.

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